THE

# North-China Herald.

## AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 12. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FOOG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, *our business* will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FOOG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

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MR. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our *Store Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

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Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our *Auction and Commission Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

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NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HAMBY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ARBUTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

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NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD HATTY PARK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,

14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

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NOTICE.—MR. WARREN DELANO JUNR., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

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NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

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NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1084 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

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NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of Ross, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1085 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

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NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1086 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

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NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kinkiang, April 21st, 1866.

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NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

## INSURANCES.

### North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,

*Hong Name*, 遠來 *Yuèn-Lai.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1865.

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### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 29th Nov., 1865.

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### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

*TRUSTEES:*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman:*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

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### THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

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### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1856.

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### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

## INSURANCES.

### THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

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### AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*(Liability Limited.)*

*MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for his Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

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### NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

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### "HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1863.

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### NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

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### THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

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### PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

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### PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
*Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.*
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

23nn 1867 2315

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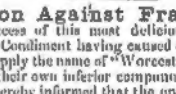
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

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WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths, Soap
*For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.*
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
*Blackfriars Road, London, S.*

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1860.

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TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
81 A. MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### BIRTH.

At Shanghai 20th June 1867, Mrs. A. Dodge, of a son, stillborn.

### DEATH.

On the 13th instant, at Amoy, from the effects of a sun stroke while in the execution of his duty, Jasper James Whitfield, Acting Harbor Master and Tide Surveyor, Chinese Customs service, aged 34 years.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England...(tel.).. | May 30 | Hankow,..... | June 13 |
| Hongkong,..... | June 24 | Nagasaki,..... | " 10 |
| Nicolaiefsk,..... | " 20 | Yokohama,..... | " 16 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Mar. 15 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 8 | April 20th.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | ? | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | ″ ‴ | ° |
| June15 L.W. | 7.13 | 13.01 | N. N. W. | 1 | c | 29.85 | 74 |
| " 15 H.W. | 11.26 | 20.06 | N. N. E. | 1 | b | 29.87 | 78 |
| " 16 L.W. | 7.53 | 13.09 | S. by E. | 1 | m | 29.84 | 82 |
| " 16 H.W. | 0.14 | 20.09 | E. S. | 2 | b | 29.85 | 84 |
| " 17 L.W. | 8.36 | 12.07 | S. S. W. | 2 | c | 29.80 | 83 |
| " 17 H.W. | 0.46 | 20.04 | W by S. | 3 | b | 29.81 | 85 |
| " 18 L.W. | 9.30 | 12.00 | S W by S | 3 | b | 29.81 | 87 |
| " 18 H.W. | 1.32 | 20.04 | " | 3 | b | 29.79 | 89 |
| " 19 L.W. | 10.14 | 12.04 | S.S.W. | 4 | b | 29.78 | 90 |
| " 19 H.W. | 2.16 | 19.09 | " | 4 | b | 29.74 | 93 |
| " 20 L.W. | 10.54 | 12.10 | N. by E. | 3 | c | 29.82 | 81 |
| " 20 H.W. | 2.48 | 20.11 | " | 3 | c | 29.82 | 79 |
| " 21 L.W. | 11.32 | 12.08 | N.E.by E | 2 | s | 29.79 | 84 |
| " 21 H.W. | 3.24 | 20.04 | N.E by E | 1 | r | 29.76 | 75 |

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). l. latitude; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Sunda," from Europe via Hongkong—Messrs. Smeaton, Goddard, Nissen, Little, Koyskio, Bland, Bistard, Nomula, Kooske, Rossolo, Hudson, Boychot, Cosille, Thornum, Southerland, Chimelol, Achevry, Munathin, Frickur, Capt. Nicol, Dr. Orio, Dr. Thomson, Lieut. Kippel, and 49 Chinese. Per "Cadiz," from Nagasaki—Messrs. Schellhass, Hymen, Phillips, McLean, 1 European and 2 Chinese. Per "Kiangse" from Hongkong—Dr. & Mrs. Fuller, and 2 children, Capt. Black, and 25 Chinese. Per str. "Fusi-Yama," from Hankow—Mr. Boardman. Per "Clan Alpine," from Hongkong—Dr. Rochtlinger and Mr. Donellson. Per "Fusi-Yama" from Foochow, Messrs. Gopp and Maltby, and one Chinese. Per "Nansing," from Tientsin and Chefoo,—Messrs. Hughes, Morgan, Harris, and 10 Chinese.

Departed.—Per "Malacca" for Hongkong—Lieut. Staford, Messrs. Hordes, Lemann, Rolfe, Jr., Swire, King, Dunn, McKain; 2nd class—4 Europeans and 6 Chinese. Per "Ganges" for Yokohama, Messrs. Goddard, Roybet, Brown, Ferguson, Coyzki, Smeaton, Dr. Orio, Dr. Thompson and servant, and 4 Chinese.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "*Sunda*," with mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Saturday, the 6th proximo.

The London Mail of the 27th May, due in Hongkong on the 7th July, and here on the 12th.—It arrived last year on the 9th July, per *Ganges*.

The French Mail of May 19th, due in Hongkong on the 29th June and here on the 4th of July. It arrived last year on the 3rd of July, per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT*.—*Per Annum, Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers, *means 6 cand*.—Five Copies, *One Tael*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

## The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

Voluminous correspondence has passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Consuls, regarding the establishment of a river police. The constant robberies that occur, of merchandise passing between ship and the shore, have long rendered this protection eminently necessary. Every description of theft, from bags of nails to bales of silk, has been perpetuated with impunity; the pawn-shops affording thieves a ready means of disposing of their booty. The detective skill of our shore police has enabled the discovery of much valuable property, but a large proportion must escape their search, and prove a dead loss to the owners. Indeed, it frequently happens in the case of exports, that the robbery is not discovered till the goods arrive home. Some time ago, for example, a Shanghai firm lost £700 or £800 worth of tea found deficient only on the landing of the cargo in England; and, very lately, we heard of a quantity of silk floating about in native hands, under circumstances which strongly suggested a suspicion that it had been stolen, while in transit to the steamer. About twelve months ago, the Municipal Council urged on H. B M. Minister, the necessity for establishing a river police, and elicited from His Excellency the usual exposition of the difficulties that surround the project, with an admission, however, that "a more effective assertion of rightful jurisdiction on the part of the Chinese Government, and a better organised river police in competent hands, in connection with Imperial Customs, would be so obviously a gain to both Chinese and Foreigners, that no insurmountable obstacle to the adoption of measures to that end, need be contemplated." And subsequently, on the 27th March, Sir Rutherford further mentioned that the Foreign representatives at Peking had, in communication with the Tsung-li Yamen, agreed upon certain general bases on which a system should be adopted by the Chinese Government, for the regulation of all matters connected with the conservancy of rivers and harbours opened to foreign trade. But no sign of an intention to establish a river police, which is admittedly one of these matters has, as yet, been made; though the pilotage regulations, to which the despatch more especially referred, have been agreed on. It is satisfactory, however, at last to learn that Sir Rutherford hopes steps will soon be taken by the Chinese authorities to carry out this very essential part of their obligation; and still more so to learn that he has written to Peking impressing this hope on the Foreign Board, with whom rests its accomplishment.

It is, we are informed, intended to organise the police in connection with the Harbour Master's department,—a scheme which reconciles foreign supervision, in practice, with the otherwise inconvenient theory that the Chinese Government alone is entitled to control its own waterways. What this control amounts to, was shown some six months ago, in the course of a trial before the Mixed Court; when three of the Chehsien's river police were charge with demanding some hundreds of cash from a rice-boat, and thrashing the owner because he refused to pay. They pleaded in exculpation that, though they were in regular employ as river police, they got no salary or remuneration of any kind but what they could extort; and no doubt considered themselves very hardly used, when reprimanded and sent into the city—in deference to barbarian prejudices—for nominal punishment. Any development of this system of river police, is rather to be deprecated than desired. The force, to be effective, must comprise several foreigners as well as natives, as in the case of the municipal police, and be under foreign supervision. Happily, as we said before, the Harbour Master's department enables this practical necessity to be reconciled with the otherwise impracticable adverse theory, that the force should derive entirely from the Chinese.

## Summary of News.

Two gentlemen have left us during the past week, than whom few have been more intimately identified with the community during the time they were with us. Mr. Markham has for several years held the post of vice-Consul at Shanghai, and has frequently assumed charge of the office during the temporary absence of the Consul, or during interregna between the departure and arrival of different incumbents of that post. As has been well remarked by a contemporary, it is specially by the support he rendered to all manly sports and pastimes, that Mr. Markham earned his high popularity. As steward at the Races, as Commandant of the Mounted Rangers and as Master of the Paper Hunt "he has done good service to the pleasure seekers of Shanghai; and lastly, as originator of those pleasant little country residences of which so many are now dotted round the settlement, his name will be long remembered."

Few men, either, have made a larger number of friends than Mr. Alabaster. His high social as well as official qualities have gained him a reputation which will not be readily forgotten. A clever linguist, he has also proved himself an able negociator in many cases in which his official capacity as "vice-Consul on the Chinese side" brought him into personal contact with the Taotai; and he has been to a great extent identified with the Mixed Court—an institution which, though it may not have given the universal satisfaction that millennial Courts only are likely to attain, has certainly been conducted with ability, and developed from a crude into a stable and important institution. H. B. M.'s new representative at Chefoo leaves troops of warm friends behind him, in Shanghai. He has been known in China for many years as an indefatigable worker; his early services were so conspicuous that his name is perhaps better known in England than that of any other member of the Consular body; and we honestly regret losing him.

The last meeting of the Asiatic Society, until the hot weather shall have passed away, was held on the 20th inst. The papers read were perhaps more than usually interesting. Extracts from that on the natural productions of Shantung, by Mr. Williamson, will be found elsewhere. That by Mr. Elias regarding the bed of the Yellow River, relates to a subject which is, at present, attracting much interest.

We are glad to learn that Chön, who has been long seen sitting in the Mixed Court, as a Wei-yuen, has been appointed to the substantive post of Haefung.

The new tower which is being built on the French Municipal Hall, is creating an unexpected panic among the Chinese. It interferes with the free progress of the Fung-shui, who are stopped by it in their flight and diverted to the right and left over neighbourhoods which would otherwise have escaped them.

We learn that the native owner of some peas and beancake imported from Nowchwang in the *Mieca*, has failed to obtain a purchaser for his goods. It would seem, therefore, that the combination against the importation in foreign bottoms has not yet been broken up.

We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred at the recent sale of Mr. Major's effects, at Nikopo. The verandah gave way in the middle of the proceedings, and several of the gentlemen on it at the time were seriously injured, amongst others H. M.'s Consul and the Commissioner of Customs.

Hankow residents appear to have been unable to think of any concession which could benefit the trade of their port. At any rate no steps were taken to communicate any suggestions to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the occasion of his recent visit. We can quite fancy that, as mentioned in the following extract from the *Hankow Times*, His Excellency felt "relieved at having at last met a community which was fortunate enough to have no wants."

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., arrived with his suite at this port in H. M. S. *Argus*, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and left again on the 6th. He took up his quarters at the British Consulate, where the local authorities waited on him; but we did not hear that any business of importance was discussed. An attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon to convene a meeting to consider the expediency of addressing him a memorial on the subject of the commercial requirements of the port; but the matter cannot have weighed very heavily on the minds of those concerned, for no one responded to the call, and we are informed that the Minister expressed himself as rather relieved at having at last met with a community who were fortunate enough to have no wants. The Minister is also represented to have been highly gratified with the general appearance of the place, and to have been particularly struck with the busy aspect of the Bund and by-streets, so contrary to what he had been led to expect. He would probably have formed a different opinion had he chanced to visit us at a dull season of the year.

Our Tientsin correspondent's letter will be found elsewhere. Business continues very dull, on account of the drought preventing communication with the interior.

The prospects of the harvest in the immediate neighborhood of Newchwang are very poor; the drought having been of exceptional severity, and the fields presenting a most parched appearance. The millet, in some cases, is hardly above the ground. Happily the evil is not of large extent, as, a few miles passed over, the aridity is replaced by fresh and thick crops. The present season, in one respect, compares most favourably with preceding ones. Not a single vessel has, as yet, been lost. This fortunate improvement is, of course, to a great extent attributable to the presence of the buoy, and the light ship. A harbour master has been appointed, and the new Pilot regulations will soon be inaugurated. The demand for manufactures continues, and trade is generally prosperous. The country is tranquil and quite free from rebels or banditti.

We learn from Foochow that the barque *Tae-wan*, with a cargo of Tea for London, was lost on the north bank at the entrance to the River Min, on June 20th. A small portion of her cargo has been saved. The wreck was sold by public auction on the 25th.

Nagasaki has lately experienced frightfully severe weather. On the night of the 14th, it rained in torrents and caused a great deal of damage and loss of life; about twenty Japanese are reported drowned or killed by the falling houses. The two large wooden bridges in the town that lead to Desima have been completely washed away, and a great deal of damage has been done both in the Native and English settlements, by the great quantities of water which have been pouring down from the hills. Many of the godowns have been flooded, and much cargo damaged. On the 18th the weather was still very bad; a heavy gale blowing from S.W. accompanied with violent rains. It was one of the severest storms that we have had at Nagasaki for some time. Four or five stone bridges were carried away; houses flooded and destroyed, and a large quantitity of rice damaged. One poor woman was found floating towards the *Pelorus*, but luck had compassion on her and soon restored her to her native element, for which kind act he got the thanks of the Governor. The *Manilla* has arrived bringing Admiral Keppel, who has since transferred his flag to the *Pelorus*. The *Serpent* has left to survey the new port on the West Coast; Noti will probably be the place chosen.

Hongkong papers announce that the new dock at Aberdeen was formally inaugurated by Sir R. MacDonnell on the 15th instant. It has been christened the "Hope Dock," in honor of Admiral Sir James Hope. The *China Mail* gives the following particulars regarding it:—

It is 410 feet in length over all, and 385 feet on the blocks; it has a breadth from coping stone to coping stone of 100 feet, and 60 feet at the bottom; its width at the entrance is 84 feet; and its depth of water is 24 feet 6 inches at spring, and 22 feet at neap tides. It will thus be seen that it will be able to take in the largest merchant vessel or mail steamer which enters Hongkong harbour, even at low water.

The total cost of the dock is said to have been only $135,000, a fact attributable to the cheapness of labour.

We have been favoured with specimens of anthracite coal and roughly smelted iron ore, from the recently opened Fitzroy mine near Sydney. It is, we believe, asserted that the quality of both is excellent, and that the metal, especially, is even superior to English iron and is likely to come into general use in Australia.

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## Editorial Selections.

### COAL IN CHINA.

CHEFOO may rest tolerably certain that she will not, for a long time to come, be made a free port—for reasons which we pointed out when previously writing on the subject. But, in the hope of becoming an outlet for the great mineral wealth lately disclosed in the Shantung province, she may well find consolation for the disappointment. Her neighborhood to mines of coal, iron and galena gives her the right to anticipate greater eventual prosperity than even freedom from Customs duties could confer. If, only, the quality of the coal prove so excellent as Mr. Williamson anticipates, enormous consumption would soon follow on the establishment of good communication with the interior. Arrivals from Cardiff and Sydney would cease to be looked for with the interest they at present command; and small coast vessels would find, in the conveyance of coal, a pleasing supplement to the bean and pulse trade for which they have so long been contending. According to its usual practice, the Chinese Government will no doubt discourage rather than aid the development of this source of wealth; but the commercial instinct of the Chinese people will prove a strong counter-agent, if judiciously encouraged.

The chief among the coal-producing districts, Mr. Williamson tells us, is the valley of Lan-fei-ho, situated in 117 W., and between 36 and 37 N. "This valley runs north and south, and the hills on both sides are perforated with coal pits. Several varieties are produced; some, fine bituminous coal, some partly bituminous and partly authracite, and other kinds difficult to class." All the neighboring towns and cities are supplied from these pits, and even coke, used for smelting metallic ore, is largely manufactured. The district second in importance is that of Yi-chow, which possesses the advantage of water communication with the Grand Canal by means of the Yi-ho; and the third, to the south of Wei-hien, is near the river Wei-ho and the sea-coast. Coal is found at several other places, of various quality—the most interesting, perhaps, being an interdicted mine discovered within two miles of Tung-chow and close to the sea-shore. Tung-chow, it will remembered, was the port really opened to foreign commerce by the Tientsin treaty; though Chefoo was afterwards substituted, as the harbour of the former city was found to be a mere open roadstead. In the reign of Kia-king, however, A. D. 1806, it was discovered that this pit disturbed the Feng-shui, and an order was issued for its closure, which several attempts have since been vainly made, to get rescinded. Seeing that this spot is only thirty miles from Chefoo by water, coal might easily be transported thither in junks, and become available for coast-steamers or for re-exports, if the quality prove so good as Mr. Williamson's examination of other specimens leads him to infer. It is to be hoped, however, that the introduction of steam carriage will, before long, enable us to reach others of the districts mentioned, by land. A definite object—beyond the vague desire to open up the interior—is supplied by the discovery of large coal-fields so near one of our treaty ports. Foreigners, all over China, are interested in getting cheap coal from the country itself, instead of the expensive foreign import. All, of course, depends on the quality of the mineral; but there seems every reason to hope this may prove satisfactory. Mr. Williamson speaks favourably of the specimens which he saw in common use; and there is every reason to suppose that the Chinese system of mining misses the lower and better strata. "A pit is dug down or a hole is made, at a more or less acute angle in the side of a hill, and they work until the water rises; they then leave that place, and open another pit." The primeval simplicity of this process contrasts strangely with the vast excavations of Cornwall and Durham, on which all the skill of modern engineers and the powers of steam are exhausted. Railway communication with the carboniferous districts of Shantung must, however, come first. It will no doubt be afterwards found possible to press on the Chinese the acceptance of foreign aid; and the wretched little pits, half filled with water, may then be converted into lucrative and extensive mines.

### THE YELLOW RIVER.

No more interesting object of study presents itself to the geographer, in the east, than the far-famed Hwang-ho or Yellow River. Since Yu immortalised himself by "turning the great rivers into their natural channel and confining rapid torrents within banks," to the present day, this stream has been a constant source of anxiety to every successive dynasty. It is perpetually breaking down the barriers erected to confine it, flooding the surrounding country, ruining and destroying towns and villages, and at intervals of centuries it is recorded to have, more than once, completely changed it course.

The channel marked on present maps, on the faith of the Jesuit survey, has ceased for several years to be accurate. Some ten years ago, Chinese records state that the "north bank of the river in Honan was carried away, and the river ceased to flow;" and about that time Dr. Macgowan wrote to the *North-China Herald* mentioning that, "in the latter part of 1852, the people of Hwui-guan found the river fordable, and in the spring of the ensuing year travellers crossed it dry-shod." A belief had for some time prevailed that the main stream discharged itself to the north instead of the south of the Shantung promontory; but nothing was known as to the precise locality of the new embouchure, until two interesting papers were read last year before the Asiatic Society by the Reverend Messrs. Martin and Williamson, which declared that the main stream had found its way into the Gulf of Pechili, through the bed of a river marked on our maps as the Ta-tsing. The first of these gentlemen then called attention to an extraordinary feature in the history of the Hwang-ho, in the following words. "It is not perhaps generally known that the Yellow River, in that immense departure from its late channel which excites the astonishment of the present age, is only returning to a long forsaken pathway. The highlands of Shantung rise like an island from the level of the great plain, and it appears from the Chinese records that the restless river, in finding its way to the sea, has oscillated with something like periodic regularity from one side to the other of this promontory, and at two epochs flowed with a divided current, converting it into an immense delta." The last departure from the northern bed occurred some 700 years ago, and for a century and a half subsequently, the river flowed with the divided stream which Doctor Martin describes. Not till 500 years ago did it become settled in the southern bed from whence, during the last twelve or fifteen years, it has again deviated.

In emulation of Yu, Tsen-kwo-fan, we learn, now entertains a project of coercing the unruly stream back to its southern course. The late divergence northward is said to have occurred near the city of I-fang, on the south-west border of Shantung, not far from the capital of Honan. It is nearly from this point that Tsen-kwo-fan designs to again divert it eastward. He intends, if the details which have been furnished us be correct, to ignore the former channel, which met the Yellow Sea near Hwui-guan, and to carry the stream from Tsu-chau nearly along the 35th parallel of latitude, eastward. A glance at the map will show the immense labour involved in the undertaking. Taking the Thames as a unit, the proportions of the Yangtze and the Yellow River have been estimated at fifteen and a half and thirteen and a half respectively. It is now proposed to construct an entirely new channel over two hundred miles in length, for a river whose embankments, according to Dr. Martin, are now constructed to allow for an expansion of seven miles. It is true the difficulty is decreased, by the subsidence of the stream to a comparatively low ebb during the winter months. The final process of diversion, after the new channel has been constructed, will be thus greatly facilitated. But the undertaking is still sufficiently vast, and offers a refreshing contrast to the apathy which appears so generally to characterise the Chinese government and its subordinates.

It is likely that Tsen-kwo-fan's project is inspired quite as much by policy as philanthropy; that he entertains a hope of quieting present and preventing future outbreaks, by protecting the country against the inundations of this troublesome stream. Widespread want, in China, generally leads to insurrection. The theory is, that the misery arises in consequence of some shortcoming of the Emperor's; but in practice His Majesty unfortunately suffers little, while his peaceable subjects are pillaged and murdered. The Yellow River has been a fertile source of disturbance. Every time that it bursts its banks, which it does periodically, a large tract of country is inundated, and thousands of country-people are reduced to misery. The rebels who are giving Li so much trouble in Honan, have been largely reinforced from this source. But if a prospect of earning their food by labour were held out, many, probably, would return to peaceable occupations. The immense works now contemplated will afford employment to all who seek it; and, for a time at least, will probably restrain the river within bounds.

It seems, however, that these inundations are not all due to the turbulence of the waters themselves. They have, before now, been enlisted as an ally by military leaders; and it has been suggested that the last change in the stream was due to a similar cause. "The north bank of the river in Honan was carried away" in 1855, and after the consequent inundation, the stream ceased to flow in its old channel. Now it was about this time that the rebels penetrated the Northern provinces, and it is quite possible that, feeling unable to make head against them in fair fight, the local authorities may have enlisted the aid of the Hwang-ho and found themselves unable, afterwards, to control the force they had created. Dr. Martin first put forward this surmise, in the paper to which we have referred; and mentions as a confirmatory circumstance, a rumour which was current at the time, that many rebels had been drowned in consequence of the river breaking its banks. The Chinese, he tells us, "are as well acquainted with this method of extinguishing an enemy, as were the heroes of the Dutch republic. Not to speak of other instances, Kaifung-foo has in this way been subjected to at least three destructive inundations. Once by the forces of Tsin, for the purpose of dislodging the prince of Wei, who held his court in what was then called Taliang; once by the Mongols in their conflict with the Sung dynasty; and by a general of the Ming's, with a view of destroying a body of rebels who were laying siege to the city." Although, therefore, it is quite possible that the rebel incursion may have caused neglect of the works, and thus given the river an opportunity of breaking out, it seems quite as likely that the inundation was intentionally caused, without an idea how vast a change it would operate. If so, the remedy has proved as bad as the disease. The ruin caused by the yellow flood on its way northward, must have been as great as even that wrought by the Rebels in the districts over which they swept. If Tsen-kwo-fan succeed in his present design of bringing back the waters to the Yellow Sea, he will have conferred an immense political as well as well as material boon on the country. It is not likely that he will apply a permanent remedy to an evil which has been complained of, at intervals, since Yu first "cleared out the nine rivers and led them to the sea," and to which the same simple remedies will be applied now as formerly. But he appears at least to contemplate something beyond the dabbling with banks and details by which Kwan attempted to control the flood of Yaou, and for which futile waste of time and money he was disgraced and executed.

### CHINESE COMMERCIAL LAW.

In continuation of the pamphlet on the constitution of the Mixed Court which Mr. Alabaster published twelvemonths ago, he has now collated a series of interesting notes upon Chinese commercial law, both as it may affect transactions with foreigners and as relating solely to the Chinese themselves. It is singular, however, that while Chinese law is extremely full in criminal matters, "numerous collections of cases rendering it an easy matter for a judge to decide on almost any variety of circumstances that may come before him, the same care does not appear to have been bestowed upon the Common Law." And naturally, where the law is thus meagre as a whole, it is specially so in those matters which bear more particularly on transactions between Chinese and Foreigners, in which we are most interested. Indeed it is doubtful, Mr. Alabaster says, whether there be "anything equivalent to our Common Law in England; for although the judges profess to be guided by certain principles of justice, decisions are greatly affected by local custom, and even more so by the particular circumstances of the case under consideration, such decision standing entirely by itself and not, as in Europe, professing to form a portion of one harmonious system." The present notes bearing upon the subject are therefore offered as the nucleus of a volume which, it may be hoped, others will enlarge and complete.

The first subject dealt with is the law referring to loans and interest; and the difference between the rates here recognised and those fixed by the usury laws of England, is rather striking. This limit was placed by an act passed in the reign of James I, at 8 per cent, and subsequently reduced in that of Queen Anne to 5, at which it stood till 1839, when the law was repealed. In China, 36 per cent is recognised—a margin so liberal that the restriction would seem to be almost needless. But, however long the loan may be outstanding, the sum of the interest may not exceed the principal; so that a useful check is placed on the growth of a debt which, if the debtor were unable to meet his yearly liability, might soon become crushing. The principal of relieving an insolvent seems also to be recognized; the whitewashing process being the infliction of corporal punishment. Three months after a loan having arrived at maturity, a defaulting debtor becomes liable to the following penalties, after undergoing which the debt is considered discharged.

"Tls. 5 to Tls. 50, 10 blows, and an increase of 10 blows monthly, until the penalty reaches 40 blows, when the debt will be considered discharged."

"Tls. 50 to Tls. 100, 20 blows, with monthly increase of 10 blows up to 50 blows."

"Over Tls. 100, 50 blows, with increase up to 60 blows with the heavy bamboo."

It is pointed out, however, that, in cases of heavy defalcation, special sentences are inflicted; two of the old Hong merchants at Canton, for example, who defaulted in enormous amounts, having been condemned to penal servitude for their delinquency. A curious practice among the Chinese, of seizing the family of an absconding debtor, is referred to; but the practice is denounced as criminal, though there is no doubt

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that it is frequently resorted to. "A creditor who receives a debtor's wife, concubine, son or daughter in satisfaction of a debt, is liable to two hundred blows with the heavy bamboo; and, if he seize them, to two degrees heavier punishment." Officials are not permitted to lend money within their jurisdiction; and loans of any description to the semi-barbarous tribes whose subjugation is still very nominal, are forbidden, under penalty of death or transportation to the army on the frontiers. The severity of these clauses, it is explained, being intended to guard against the tribes being driven to rebellion to escape from the usurers. Passing over the laws relating to Trust Property and to Treasure Trove—the latter of which we suspect are quite inoperative, the acquisitive faculty in a Chinaman's character being too strongly developed to permit him to do aught but pocket treasure trove—we next come to the laws for the regulation of trade. "All branches of trade in China," we are told, "are regulated by Government; the producer is compelled to sell his produce through a licensed broker or marketman to the merchant who, again, on arrival at his destination, is forced to sell his goods to the consumer through another licensed broker or marketman." So here we have the middlemen whose interference has lately been so much deprecated, insisted on by Chinese law. All the so-called tea-men, silk-men, and cotton-men of Shanghai are thus the market-men or brokers intervening between the Chinese merchant and the foreign consumer, and without whose intervention the farmer is not at liberty to sell. As these brokers, too, are the men who fix the market rate, stringent penalties are enacted in case of fraud by them. They are to "fix the the value of merchandise or produce entrusted to them for sale at a fair rate, under penalty of being proceeded against; the gravity of the offence being assessed according to the amount of the difference. The punishment, however, may not exceed three years transportation. If the false valuation be for their own profit, the brokers or agents may be proceeded against as thieves." It seems therefore that the clause in the rules lately drawn up by the Silk Guild, relating to the employment of brokers, was strictly in accordance with Chinese law. Respectable and substantial people alone are to be appointed to the position of market-men; but any one establishing himself as such without official license, incurs a penalty of sixty blows with the heavy bamboo.

The next chapter is on illegitimate trading. A wider subject could not well be opened up. Great difference of opinion always exists, from a social as well as a legal point of view, as to the exact point at which fair trading ends, and unfair trading begins. The Chinese dictum, accordingly, that "unfair traders shall be punished with eighty blows, and if their profits be large they may be proceeded against as thieves," is susceptible of very wide or very narrow application. A few definitions of what constitutes the offence from a Chinese point of view, indicate at least a few stand-points. First, then, "to hold the whole stock and to refuse to sell under an exorbitant price, is unfair trading,"—a view of the case which will certainly not coincide with Western ideas. To gain control of the market is, to a foreign merchant, the acme of fortunate speculation. And society, as well Courts of Law, respect the man who attains that end, as an impersonation of a clever merchant. We suspect strongly that Chinese society would take much the same view; and that the law we have quoted, is one of those ethic maxims which Chinese moralists delight to indite, but which their countrymen are content to admire in theory. But the theory of their Government is, "that the object of commerce is not to enrich the merchant, but to facilitate the intercourse between consumers and producers; and thus the middleman or merchant is only entitled to reasonable wages for his trouble." It is probably on this theory that mandarins act, in taxing so persistently every movement of commerce. Then, "to combine to keep other purchasers out of the market, in order to be able to obtain produce at low rates, is unfair trading; to prevent another establishing in the same line of business, is unfair trading; to withhold payment of sums due, even, is held occasionally to be unfair trading; in short," adds the commentator, "any commercial transaction nearly, which causes dissatisfaction, may be brought under the clause of unfair trading." We can quite appreciate the bewildering vista of malpractice which opens out before any one seeking to define so indefinite a subject.

The importance attached to the position of brokers, which we alluded to yesterday, is confirmed by the provision that "when a merchant fails to recover the value of his goods through the broker, he may proceed against the broker, and if there appeared to be any fraud, the latter shall be punished for it." If there be no fraud, however, the broker can still be proceeded against as for ordinary debt, if the amount be under Tls. 1,000; and "if it be over Tls. 1,000 the severity of the proceedings shall be increased." But the heaviest punishment falls on a broker who, having forced merchants to deal with him, "sells their goods on credit and causes them to die of grief and trouble in vain attempts to recover their money." Such a man is to be banished to the frontiers.

It seems that the practice of using false weights and measures, which has lately been exciting so much indignation in England and France, is not confined to the West; as any person making false weights or altering official weights is liable to sixty blows with the heavy bamboo. As usual, any official who recognises or connives at the swindle renders himself liable to a still heavier penalty of the same nature. But the value of the enactments against official improprieties, is greatly reduced by the lengthy process through which, only, satisfaction can be obtained. When any officer of Government commits an offence against the laws, either in his public or private capacity, his superior is, in all cases of importance, to draw up a distinct specification for the information of the Emperor, and the offender cannot be tried without his express sanction. Even when the trial has taken place, a full report of the result has to be sent to His Majesty, and one of the supreme tribunals has to authorise the sentence, to render it valid. Knowing the difficulties which beset judicial investigation in China where even private individuals are concerned, we can well imagine that the circumlocutory process here described would effectually debar complaint by the class most likely to be oppressed—the poor and uninfluential.

It is to be regretted that the departure of the author from Shanghai has cut short this interesting pamphlet, which it will be seen contains much condensed information regarding Chinese law and custom, of which foreigners generally are ignorant. We trust however, that his successors in the Mixed Court will carry on and complete the work. A full collection of statistics regarding Chinese commercial law would be valuable and interesting to the public, as well as to those Foreign officials whose duties require an acquaintance with the subject.

## SHANGHAI.

We are unmistakeably reminded every moment that the summer has come upon us. The carpets have disappeared from the floors, and the punkahs wave over our heads. Cock-tails are less numerous, and long drinks more frequent. Afternoon rides and drives are postponed until six o'clock; and dinner possesses few attractions until the sun has set some time. 'As was well observed by a recent writer "the negative side of one's existence is looming." And, judging by appearances, it is likely to be a longer period than usual this year. The reflections with which one commences the sultry season in Shanghai are by no means pleasant. We see before us oppressive days and sleepless nights, and like Baker at a certain portion of his Nyanza tour, are inclined to sum up our surroundings with the alliterative sentence "malaria, marshes, mosquitoes, misery."

The sanitary arrangements of the last four or five years have improved the health of the settlement greatly, but no engineering skill can remedy the crowning defect of the situation, its absence of hills. The dead level plain diversified by unsightly graves is a depressing "environment" as Carlisle would say, for the hill loving, hill climbing Briton. Over and over again, in hours of depression or sickness, the most prosaic among us find our minds wandering to the mountain scenery of home, the peaks and passes of Snowdonia or the stately heights of Ben Lomond or Ben Venue. That the perpetual contemplation of very flat and very ugly scenery has a deadening effect on the imagination and a depressing effect upon the spirits, no one can deny, but a recent writer has assured us that calamities still more disastrous attend a long residence amid the plains. The author of a clever paper in the Cornhill Magazine for April, traces the insanity of "Don Quixote" to his remoteness from hills. "The Don it may be observed," we read, "always heads for the mountains. The reason he himself gave was that the mountains were more likely to yield adventures. But that was not the whole truth. He was flying from the oppressive sameness of this vast unbroken plain. No doubt it has struck many a reader as somewhat extravagant and untrue to nature, to represent a man as going mad simply through reading romances. But it was not his books of Chivalry that drove Don Quixote mad; they only supplied a channel for his disordered fancy. The real cause—no one who has seen the country can doubt it—was the heart-breaking monotony of the scenery by which the poor gentleman was surrounded. Natures like that of Sancho might be dulled and blunted merely, but a mind of higher temper could only go crazy." The perusal of this passage fills us with strange anxiety. Are our mental powers likely to become impaired by similar causes to those which bereft the noble Castilian of his wits? On looking over the past history of the settlement, we find melancholy confirmations of the dismal theory. Had the banks of the Woongpu been visited by Europeans in the middle ages, or at the period of the Knight of La Mancha's adventures, their insanity would probably have taken a warlike turn, they would have fancied the pagoda was a giant, and have tilted at it accordingly. As it is, the madness engendered by residence in a level country showed itself in commercial vagaries, in the erection of large buildings of a fantastic style of architecture. It took the wild form of speculation, and by an odd fatality the swampy marsh which occasioned the delirium appeared to the deluded patient as auriferous. Enormous sums were given for a few mow of the fatal soil. Now the awakening has come, but the victims look back with a strange longing to the happy hours of their infatuation.

On sanitary grounds we would recommend our veteran readers to indulge in such reveries very sparingly. Reflections on past blunders are by no means pleasant, and they are not specially edifying. Rather let us remember that, though the thermometer is reaching 90° Farenheit and though mosquitoes make night horrible, still that we have made the place far more habitable than of yore. Moderate prudence will preserve life as long in Shanghai as at home; and we are rapidly gathering round us so many of the arrangements and associations of Europe that we may pass some years in China with very tolerable comfort. It must never be forgotten that the days now called "golden," were horrible destructive to human life, whereas the dollarless present is at least healthy, and if the monotony of our surroundings does not drive us into another midsummer madness, we may look to the future with well grounded hope.

## TIENTSIN.

On the night of the 18th inst, rain set in, at last, and we flattered ourselves the wet weather had fairly begun. Next day, however, these hopes were dispelled by the wind getting round to the north, the sky becoming clear, the barometer going up, and the rain passing away—since then the weather has been fair, with no signs of rain. That which fell on the night of the 18th inst. was soon dried up, and 24 hours later one could scarcely perceive we had had any. The north of China is still suffering much from drought, and we fear all hopes of saving the crops by the rain now falling, are at an end. The canal boat-men and the cultivators of the fields have been for some weeks out of employment; and we hear reports of bodies of men going to the rice and grain shops and houses, and demanding food; threatening to take it by force if it is not given to them. We understand this state of things exists in all the north part of the Chih-li province, some part of Manchuria and the northern parts of Shensi, Shansi and Kansuh provinces. We also hear that numbers of cattle, sheep and horses are daily dying of hunger in Mongolia, there being no grass to nourish them. It is said that it is difficult for camels even to travel over Mongolia to Russia, owing to the absence of grass and frequently of water on this route. The state of the water routes and the crops have caused the Shansi inland traders, for some weeks past, to decline buying manufactures and other imports at Tientsin; and we fear that very little business will be done by them during the rest of this year, as the mass of the inhabitants of the north of China will not be in a position to buy clothes, requiring all their money to buy food, which will be very dear. Prices for all kinds of imports are almost nominal, as the small business done by some local dealers does not in our opinion fix the market rates for manufactures and other imports in this market. For the same cause, want of water in the canals—no produce can come down the country, hence shipping is not required this year at this time as was the case last year.

In consequence of large numbers of southern, chiefly Shanghai and Ningpo, junks having come to this port with rice during last and this month, the river has been very crowded; and the navigation for steamers and foreign sailing vessels, extremely difficult. Numbers of collisions have occurred, the junks in the generality of cases suffering much damage, and being frequently sunk. Complaints have of course been made to the Consuls representing the flags of the colliding vessels, and collision cases are at present the order of the day at the Consulates; and as they are in general most difficult to investigate and decide, owing to all the witnesses in 99 cases out of 100 being interested parties, the foreign officials have had considerable employment during the last seven weeks. The Chinese authorities, through the Customs head official, are doing their best to obviate future collisions with foreign and Chinese vessels, by appointing a river police under a foreign nautical officer; and it is hoped that in future collisions will rarely occur.

The Governor General of the province of Chih-li, Lew-chang-yew, has come here from Paoting-foo to inspect the military of this place, and the state of the forts at Takoo. He has refused all presents, and says he expects every man receiving the Emperor's pay to do his duty. He is consequently causing considerable activity amongst the officials, civil and military; as well as amongst the soldiery of the place.

## SHANTUNG.

The following interesting information regarding the mineral wealth of Shantung was contained in a paper read by the Rev. Mr. Williamson before the Asiatic Society, on the 20th instant.

Until recently very little was known of the minerals in Shantung. Vague impressions regarding the existence of coal at Te-shan-hien and Weihien constituted about the sum of our knowledge, but now we can speak with some degree of precision. The places have been visited, and samples of coal, iron-ore, galena, &c., &c., have been brought to Chefoo, and pronounced excellent.

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*Coal.*—There are three great coal-producing districts in this province in active operation; several minor ones, and other places where coal is known to exist, but where mining is interdicted. The chief among the great producing districts is the valley of the Lau-foi-ho, lon. 117 deg. 56 min. E., beginning about lat. 36 deg. 50 min. N., and extending south to lat. 36 deg. 30 min., including the cities Chi-chuen, Yen-shih-ching, and To-shan-hien. This valley runs north and south, and the hills on both sides are perforated with coal pits. Several varieties are produced; some fine bituminous coal, some partly bituminous and partly anthracite, and other kinds difficult to class. This district is famous all over the country, and supplies all the neighbouring towns and cities. Approaching this place, I met a very unexpected product on wheelbarrows, often bound for distant places. I refer to coke; and on reaching To-shan-hien, found it manufactured in immense quantities. I saw three different kinds of coke; found it stored in large yards, just like those at railway stations at home, and exported in large quantities. They use it for smelting silver and for purposes where great heat is required. This speaks volumes for the quality of the coal. The second district next in importance lies a little to the south of Yi-chow-foo, lat. 35 deg. 15 min. N., long. 118 deg. 24 min. E. The country here is a plain, and the coal is obtained by sinking pits of greater or lesser depth. I found three kinds, viz., bituminous, a species of lignite, and another very inferior quality. The people assured me of its abundance; they said that they found it wherever they chose to sink a pit. Here also I found them manufacturing coke, although what I saw was much inferior to the coke at To-shan-hien. The proximity of the river Yi-ho adds to the importance of this district. It flows past the field, and, by means of flat-bottomed boats, coals could be conveyed to Chin-chiang-fu on the Grand Canal, thence to Chinkeang and on to Shanghai. The third district lies twenty li or so to the south of Weihien, lat. 36 deg. 40 min., lon. 119 deg. 12 min. The coal here is plentiful, and is of excellent quantity. It is not very far from the river Wei-ho, nor from the seaport, and, could very easily be brought in junks to Chefoo. The places of minor importance are Sin-tai lat. 36 deg. 7 min N., lon. 47 deg. 56 min. E., Laiwoo, lat. 36 deg. 24 min., lon. 117 deg. 44 min.; and Chang-kiu, lat. 36 deg. 57 min. N. lon. 117 deg. 31 min. E. I met coal from all three places, that from Sin-tai and Lai-woo was capital, but the Chang-kiu coal inferior. At the latter places we were told there were two seams. One near the surface and the other some feet further down. The coal is mined at all these places in the usual Chinese fashion. A pit is dug down, or a hole is made, at a more or less acute angle in the side of a hill, and they work on until water rises; they then leave that place and open another pit. Thus they in all probability miss the finest quality. Judging from the huge lumps which we often saw, it is evident that the coal strata are of considerable thickness. Besides these places where the coal is actually worked, it is reported to exist in several others, such as outside the east gate of the city of Kyaw-chow, lon. 120 deg. 9 min., lat. 36 deg. 17 min. in the neighbourhood of Kwan-sae, lat. 35 deg. 45 min., lon 119 deg. 20 min., at Law-sze-shan, lon. 121 deg. 10 min., lat. 37 deg. 30 min. and at Tung-chow-foo. Though we have thus gained something like a definite idea of the quality and quantities of the coal at present produced, yet it has only been to give us a still more indefinite idea of the actual extent and value of the coal fields in the province; for judging from the direction of the prevailing mountain ranges S, S.S.W. by N., and N. N. E., and their geological features, there is reason to believe that it exists throughout the whole of the centre and east of Shantung. There is one thing in this connection, which has been brought to light by the missionaries at Tung-chow-foo, which is creating considerable interest and likely to have an important issue. I refer to the fact that an interdicted coal mine has been found within two miles of the city and close on the sea-shore. The existence of the mines first reported by the natives and afterwards denied by them, has been set at rest by the discovery of a tablet half buried in the ground, where the pit was, forbidding the further working of the mine. The writer has a copy of the inscription in his possession. It is dated 11th year of the Emperor Kia-king, 6th moon, 11th day, which makes it 1806. It is issued by the Chi-hien mandarin, and declares that as the pit disturbs the Fung-shui of the village, burial-grounds, and neighbourhood, it is henceforth closed, &c. Afterwards an application was made to re-open it, when the *literati* took the matter in hand, and insisted on its continuing shut, and succeeded in their efforts. Seeing that this city is an open treaty port, that it is far removed from the capital, that the pit is in a comparatively quiet place, in contiguity with magnetic iron-ore, galena, and silver-ore and that it is within 30 miles, by sea, of Chefoo, no doubt attempts will be made to work it. Should it prove as productive of good coal as is anticipated, it will be a great matter to all—natives and foreigners—and a boon to the steamers on the coast and men-of-war which coal here.

*Iron.*—This most important metal has been found in several places far removed from one another, and in such positions as to indicate its wide distribution. Very fine iron-ore, viz., the black oxide of iron, has been procured at a hill called Pau-shan, about 50 li south of Tung-chow. It lies near the surface and there appears to be plenty of it. It is nearly pure metal and strongly magnetic, and draws a needle after it like the strongest loadstone, which it really is. Then in the city of Tai-nan-foo, the capital of the province, I saw a man sitting at the side of the main street selling pieces of this kind of ore as wonderful stones, which, on being struck, "grew a beard and drew iron after them." Inquiring where they came from, he informed me that they were from the city of Ha-ta, in Manchuria, the most distant and wildest place his imagination could think of. I felt persuaded they were from the neighbourhood, and found out afterwards that the hills behind the city contained the ore. Having examined the pieces he had, I feel persuaded that the ore was of the same nature and geological formation as that near Tung-chow,—two hundred miles apart,—and this ore is the most valuable of all iron-ores. Iron-ore of a somewhat different description has also been procured from the hill called Kingkwho-shan, to which we shall have immediately to refer, as producing galena and silver-ore. This hill is about 50 li to the south by east of Tung-chow. And yet a third description, very much like specular iron-ore, has been found in the neighbourhood of Chefoo. Iron is also reported to exist in the hills behind Foo-shan-hien, ten miles of the port, but this has not yet been verified.

*Gold.*—When I first began to make inquiries regarding the minerals here, I was astonished at the universality of the knowledge of the existence of gold and the apathy regarding it. Every one seemed to know of it. A native literary friend said that "it was found in the sand of almost all the streams in the eastern portion of the province after heavy rain." Another well-educated man acquainted with the district reported the fact in nearly the same words, and the other day a man, a scholar from Hai-yang said that it was found in the rivulets in his neighbourhood. But while it thus appears to be very widely distributed, there are several places which stand out pre-eminent. The first is Kiaudien, 70 li S.E. from Laichow, lat. 37 deg. 12 N. long. 120 deg. E. 95 li N.E. of Pingtu. Marvellous stories relating to the richness of the quartz, and the sand, are current among the people, which of course have to be taken *cum grano salis*. I was told that a tea-cup full of the quartz, ground down, would sometimes yield two oz. of gold, and that 100 catties of sand were worth about 1,000 cash; I was also informed that many years ago a man came from Shen-si with 300 followers, and in two months cleared 50,000 oz. after paying all expenses and so on. Two or three years ago, a company of respectable men belonging to the neighbourhood made a proposal to the Chi-hien Mandarin to work the mine, but he demanded 10,000 taels in hand before he would allow them to commence operations. They offered 3,000 taels, but did not venture a larger sum—more especially as they could not tell how much more might be demanded after they had commenced. The Mandarin remained inexorable, and so the project was given up. I mention this to shew why so few care to engage in the mining of the precious metals. The *jus sectalliorum* lies with the Emperor and Government, and they have no scruples in the matter of squeezing. The mandarins also say that they are afraid of disturbances among the workers of such mines. Another place, famed as a market for gold-dust, is Ku-hien, about 18 miles W. by S. from Chefoo. It is procured in the streams which flow from the Lau-sze-shan. I have passed several old gold washings on the banks of the river which flows past the town. A third place is Kow-tow near Ninghai, 60 li S.E. of Chefoo. In my last journey having passed through a district 100 li to the S.W. of Cinching, lon. 119 deg. 45 min., lat 36 deg. 1 min., apparently full of minerals, and having arrived at the village of Kwun-sae and finished my work, I enquired of the inn-keeper—as my custom was—about the products of the district. He told me of a wonderful hill about 10 li south of where-are were, which he affirmed was full of metals. It was called the hill of the "Seven precious things," and yielded gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron and coal. He further said that it had been mined up to the close of the Ming dynasty, but was now forbidden. Deeming his story to be too good to be true, I sent out my assistant to enquire quietly about it, and he returned affirming that the matter was well known, and that two or three persons independently confirmed the innkeeper's report. Though no one cares to engage in the regular operations of mining for the reasons already stated, yet any one is at perfect liberty to search the streams. Accordingly, every year a good many of the natives engage in this employment. They often find nuggets of varying size, which is a great temptation to persevere, in spite of failure. And yet last year I have been told that the gold-washers made on an average about one dollar per day in the district of Tai-hya.

*Galena.*—Lead-ore, containing lead and silver in varying proportions, appears to be very widely distributed over the eastern portion of the province. We hear of its existence in all quarters. We are assured there is an interdicted mine in the hills close behind Chefoo. We hear of it south towards Hai-yan, and west towards Wei-hien. A mule-load of the ore has been brought from King-who-shan, 13 miles E. by S. of Tung-chow, already referred to, and two mule-loads have been got from another place near Ninghai. Both specimens were most excellent, containing about 80 per cent. of lead; that from King-who-shan was particularly valuable, and contained a per centage of silver. In reference to this latter place, I am told on good authority that while on the south side of the hill, lead prevails, on the north, silver predominates, especially in one spot. In fact, I was told that one catty of the ore sometimes yielded 8 ozs. of silver, but I do not vouch for this. Again, about two or three miles south of the city of Tung-chow-foo a tablet has been discovered relating to a lead mine in that locality. It announces that the mine has been closed owing to the representations of the elders of the surrounding villages, who affirm that the opening of the mine disturbs the Fung-shui of the neighbourhood, the old story, which shall hold its spell over the people till the truth enlightens them, and the roar of the railway engine shall dissipate it for ever.

*Precious Stones.*—Travelling round the promontory two years ago, I found large numbers of pebbles among the people. Some very fine ones, bearing a strong resemblance to cairngorms and stones got on the west coast of Scotland. There were several varieties in structure, shade, and colour, and many of them were such as would take on a beautiful polish. The place where they were procured in most abundance was to the east of Yung-ching, on the sea coast, at the extreme end of the promontory. But the most famous place for precious stones is a hill about 100 li south of the city of Tai-mi, lon- 120 deg. 32 min., lat. 36 deg. 22 min. This mountain forms one of the Ngunshan range, is crowned with temples, and belongs to a fraternity of priests, who every year obtain a very large income from their sale. The stones are of various kinds, the prevailing kind being rock crystals of various shades, of which they make spectacles. There are others of different species, which are used for ornaments of various descriptions. Since my return I saw a large purple-coloured stone from this hill exposed for sale in a native hong. It had many features of a true amethyst, though one or two things appeared to indicate otherwise. It was as large as a boy's head, and weighed 12 lbs., and if genuine, would be worth I know not how much.

*Marble Granite.*—Of these we have many varieties, but as they are of less importance, I need not trouble you with an account of them here.

*Asbestos.*—This strange fossil mineral is is found at King-who-shan, and also at Law-sze-shan, both of which places have been formerly noticed as producing other minerals. The natives use it for making Fire-stoves, crucibles, and other fire-proof purposes. The fibre is good and very feathery, and by the admixture of cotton or hemp could be woven into articles of clothing. Such articles being exposed to fire and having all the alloy consumed, would afterwards form fire-proof garments, such as ancient history speaks of, and such as are used in Legerdemain. But the mineral would make most excellent fire-brick, which would be cheaper and more durable than any others. This is worthy of the consideration of the masters of the steamers on the coast.

*Sulphur.*—Sulphur is procured in several parts of the province. I found the natives making copperas (sulphate of iron) at different places in the valley of Law-foo-ho.

*Sulphur Baths.*—Speaking of sulphur reminds me of the hot sulphur baths which are found throughout the district, and which deserve mention as an increasing resource of foreign invalids. The baths in greatest favor with the Chefoo community are those at Ngan-shan, about a day's ride from the port, a little to the N.W., of Inhya. But besides these there are others at Loong-chwen 60 li. east of Ninghai, at Wun-ship-tun, 70 li. south of Tung-chow, also near Yi-chow, and at Chau-yuen, 60 li. west of Whang. At all these places there are regular bathing establishments, a square tank with a pavilion over it for the public, which is generally crowded from dawn to dusk by Chinamen, and a private bath for mandarins and wealthy persons. The sulphurous water from these springs varies in temperature. The baths at Chau-yuen are the most remarkable; there at one place, the water rises almost boiling hot and you can cook an egg on the spot.

*Saltpetre.*—This salt is found in several places. It is produced in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood of Kinchi, lat. 36 deg. 16 min. deg. 119 deg. 34 min., and I found it extremely good at Po-shan-hien.

*Glass.*—There is another article of manufacture at Po-shan-hien which is little known to foreigners, but which proves a most important article of internal commerce. Long ago the natives discovered that the rocks in the neighbourhood, pulverized and smelted with the nitrate of potassa, formed glass; and for many years they have given themselves to the manufacture of this article. I found them making excellent window glass, blowing bottles of all sizes, moulding cups of all descriptions, and making lanterns, beads and ornaments of endless varieties. They also run it into long rods—about 30 inches—which they tie up in bundles and export to all parts of the country. The rods of pig-glass cost 100 cash per catty at the manufactory. The glass is extremely pure, they colour it most beautifully, and they have attained considerable dexterity in manipulation. Many of the articles were finely finished. To pass to other matters on which it seems necessary to say a little:—

*Silk.*—There appears to be considerable misapprehension in reference to the silk produced in Shantung. Many imagine that there are no mulberry trees, and that all silk which can be obtained must come from the worms which can live on the oak-shrub and such trees. Here they are. Mulberry trees are very common in the plains throughout the province. During my last journey I found them in all directions out of the reach of the north wind, and passed through large orchards of them. The truth is there are three kinds of silk worms and three kinds of silk in common use among the people, viz., the brown common silk, of which they make the well-known pongee; the second, a beautiful white silk; and, again, a still more beautiful yellow silk; the third, a blackish silk made from worms which feed on the pepper tree. Of these three kinds there are various qualities depending on the food and care taken in the culture of the worm. One quality of the second description is famous for producing a texture almost impervious to storms. The third kind produces a cloth exempt from the attacks of insects, and is greatly prized. I believe that when the matter is looked into, Shantung silk must rise into an important article in the foreign market.

## THE KIANGSE POTTERIES.

We extract the following paragraph relative to the Kiangse Potteries, from an account of a trip from Kiukiang to the Yellow Mountains, published in the *Hankow Times*:—

At 11 A.M., we stepped on the right bank, a few miles above Fau-liang, for a constitutional. At once we found ourselves in a paradise of hill and dell, fragrant flowers and luxuriant plants. There had just been a shower of rain, and the perfume was exactly what one finds in some conservatory of tropical plants and flowers. After rambling for a while through this lovely spot, vocal with the songs of many birds, we crossed the river in order to visit a large water mill, where the porcelain stone was being pounded. Here we received kind attention, being informed willingly and courteously on every subject we proposed. We were first shown over the sheds, where four immense water wheels, 20 feet in circumference, were pounding away with a deafening noise. Each wheel and its appendages occupied one shed. Each axle has under its command eighteen pestles, and is arranged on the plan of a box organ barrel, so that as the wheel revolves the iron-capped pestles are raised in an irregular succession. The pestles fall into large stone basins, into which the porcelain stone, broken into small pieces, is thrown. When pounded sufficiently fine, the powder is removed to a large adjoining shed, in

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which are many cisterns of various depths, and all round which are shelves upon which the manufactured article is exposed to the sun. In this shed a washing, filtering, and mixing process is carried on through several cisterns, until the powdered stone reaches the consistency and likeness of fine putty. It is then placed in a shallow cistern, covered all over with the soot of straw, in order that it may be more easily manipulated. It now comes in a great lump on the table of the man, who with great dexterity and rapidity shapes it into a small brick, stamps on it the maker's name, and in this instance, the eulogistic trade mark of Shang-ku-tan 木古上,—the superior and ancient tan. Tun is the name of the stone-powder when made up into clay bricks. In this place they were making the white tan. There is also a yellow tan, but not manufactured in this region.

### SHANGHAI WHARF COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 26th instant, to consider the position of the Company. As it appeared that the Commercial Bank was pressing for repayment of the loan of Tls. 22,000 due to it, it was proposed by Mr. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Winchester and carried—

"That the Directors and Agent be and are hereby authorized and directed forthwith to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, the property and premises of the Shanghai Wharf Company, and to take the necessary steps to discharge the claims against the Company, and that this meeting be adjourned until 2nd of August next."

### MISSIONARY MEETING.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Asiatic Society on Monday evening last, the Revd. Mr. Muirhead read a paper on the Religious Opinions of Chinese. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Yates taking the chair; and after prayer, Mr. Muirhead was called upon to read his essay. The subjects discussed were in regard to God, creation and Providence, moral government, spiritual beings, human nature, prayer, worship, and sacrifices, and a future state. At the conclusion, Mr. Muirhead gave a summary of the whole, by describing the ancient and modern condition of China, in reference to these different points, especially as bearing on the materialistic philosophy and superstitious ideas now current. It was maintained that in former times there was a purer and more spiritual system of religion extant in the empire, which became corrupted in the hands of the Pantheistic Scholars of China. The common people, on the other hand, resolved all the objects of worship into idolatry, and surrounded the whole with a thousand superstitions. "These," it was said, "enter largely into every element of social life, and there are few who do not in one form or another comply with the established usages, and who are not body and soul enslaved by them."

The Chairman stated that the design of the meeting was to investigate any point in the essay which had been read. Those present who wished for information upon any fact could enquire for it. After some little time,

Dr. Macgowan rose and said,—He was sure the valuable paper which had been read, had been listened to with interest by the intelligent audience present; among whom he noticed some of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society. That Society produced and published very interesting papers, but with all respect to them such subjects as that treated of in the paper, was of even greater interest. The Records of Religion among the Chinese was a painstaking, and comprehensive document. In Europe this question had attracted attention, but information could there be gained only from records. The scholars of Paris and Berlin, who had made researches into Buddhism and Confucianism, only had written documents to guide them. Mr. Muirhead gave us not only the advantage of extensive reading but also of lengthened personal experience. The paper would appear with peculiar appropriateness among the publications of the Asiatic Society; and although the speaker imagined this might not be altogether *en regle*, he trusted it would nevertheless be done. Many intelligent and advanced thinkers differed from the views expressed; and differing, could not sympathise with them or appreciate the work which had occupied the life-time of the gentleman who read the essay. Before it is possible to sympathise with that work, men must recognise that Christianity is superior to Buddhism or Confucianism, which some thinkers considered as good; and indeed some of the German free-thinkers went so far as to give Buddhism the pre-eminence in all systems of religion. To such men, the labors of Missionaries must appear useless; but even those who think in this way, will at least give the Missionary body credit for good intentions. Others meet our best efforts with an "irrefutable" sneer—a species of argument which of course cannot be replied to; and it might be hoped that one of the good results from meetings such as this would be to awaken more sympathy and support of Christianity from our own countrymen. With regard to the interest in Christianity among the natives, he would mention one incident which went to show that Christianity was having its effects upon the minds of scholars. The most palpable defect in the system of Buddhism and Taouism is their failure to give any satisfactory idea of a Cosmos; and this defect was being felt among some of the Chinese, so that a northern native scholar had been led, in a miscellany recently published, to refer to the origin of man. This writer, although he had had no intercourse with Christian Missionaries, went to the Bible and wrote in Chinese an essay to be found in a work which is in every shop, a history of the creation of the world and man, shewing how man was made out of the dust of the earth, and the mode of creation of the first woman, from whom the whole human race sprang. The book does not speak of the origin of evil, but mentions a flood, which destroyed all the inhabitants of the earth, except Noah, whom it identifies with Pwan-Koo (the first being of the Chinese and the artificer of the Earth.) This circumstance he (Dr. Macgowan) thought sufficient to shew that the Chinese were not indifferent to enlightenment upon this and kindred subjects; and he concluded by expressing a hope that some other gentlemen would address the meeting.

As no one however took up the discussion.

The Chairman pointed out that the object of these meetings was to give free discussion to various questions connected with Missionary labors; and he trusted that he should always see as large an attendance as on this evening—and that people would support the meetings with their presence if not with their sympathy. The meetings would be quarterly. On the next occasion, the subject of the paper would be Ancestral Worship, which seemed to be the great idol of China.

The Doxology having been sung and a blessing given by the Reverend gentleman in the Chair, the meeting separated.—*Recorder.*

### THE SHANGHAI REGATTA.

The Sailing Regatta for a Silver Cup came off on the 24th June as announced, the competitors being

the Sloop *Vision*, C.J. Ashley, Centre Board.
do. *Henrietta*, C.H. Blethen, do.
do. *Coquette*, S.W. Cooper, Keel Boat.

At 10.30 A.M. the yachts anchored in line between the "Wachusett" and the Footing shore, the "Vision" having choice of position, being to windward, the "Henrietta" and "Coquette next, about fifty yards apart, with mainsails and gaff topsails set.

At 10.58 the signal gun was fired, and slipping their cables, the yachts swung round, set their jibs, and were off in eleven seconds, the "Vision" leading, the "Henrietta" and "Coquette" close after.

The wind was light from S.E. and the yachts beat down against it until below Cullyers' Dock, when it fell calm, at which time the "Vision" was a quarter of a mile ahead of the others. In the drifting match that ensued, the "Coquette" had the best of it, and a light breeze springing up she led off close hauled, the "Vision" following and the "Henrietta" last. A smart thunder shower came with the breeze, drenching the crews of the Yachts but not damping their ardour. On rounding Pheasant Point the "Coquette" led the "Vision" about 100 yards, while the "Henrietta" was fully a quarter of a mile astern, coming up under a crowd of sail. The "Coquette" here committed an error which probably lost her the race, which she was in a fair way of winning. Instead of hauling sharp on a wind on rounding the Point, she kept away and passed to leeward of the large fleet of junks at Woosung, while the "Vision" hugging the wind came out a long way to windward, and the "Henrietta" pursuing the same policy, came up within a hundred yards of the "Coquette" as they crossed each other on opposite tacks. They turned the Red Buoy,—

| | | h. | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vision | at | 2 | 00 | 13 |
| Coquette | ,, | 2 | 17 | 44 |
| Henrietta | ,, | 2 | 18 | 30 |

The race homeward was exciting, the wind being fresh, and the tide favorable. On rounding the Buoy, the yachts set all their kites with a fair wind, the "Vision" having a long lead, and the "Coquette" closely followed by the "Henrietta," maintaining their relative positions until after rounding Pheasant Point when the wind was again ahead. In the beating to windward that ensued, the "Henrietta" passed the "Coquette" easily, the latter having parted with too much ballast, and appeared to gain rapidly on the "Vision." The latter, however, had too much lead to be caught, and from the upper end of Gough's Island the wind being fair, the yachts raced home with all sail set, passing the "Wachusett" as follows,

| | | h. | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vision | at | 4 | 21 | 10 |
| Henrietta | ,, | 4 | 26 | 59 |
| Coquette | ,, | 4 | 35 | 20 |

Allowing for difference of length, the "Vision" beat the

| | m. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| Henrietta | 4 | 19 |
| Coquette | 11 | 10 |

For a race of 26 miles this is pretty close; and taking into account the great advantage possessed by Centre Board over Keel Boats, and the difference in size and draft of water, the "Coquette" though last, performed remarkably well. The steamer "Fokelin" accompanied the yachts, having on board as judges of the Race, Captain Shufelt of the "Wachusett," Don Leon Checa, the Spanish Consul, and Capt. Dan Patridge, together with a large party of excursionists, who appeared to be having a good time. Thus ended the first Regatta on the Woongpoo River, to be followed, it is to be hoped by a grand Fall Regatta, when more yachts may be expected to compete.—*(Recorder)*

### A RIVER POLICE.

We extract the following letters from a voluminous correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Consuls and the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the necessity for establishing a river police at this port.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1867.

The Chamber of Commerce to the Foreign Consuls.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned residents at this port, beg to submit to you the following remarks, with an earnest request that you will be pleased to take into consideration means for the immediate check and eventual abolition of a system of robbery and plunder, which is so extensively carried on in the river, to the very great detriment of our interests.

It would be superfluous for us to give you statistics of the losses we have individually sustained for several years in the shipment and landing of the produce and goods in lighters and cargo boats from ship to shore. The frequent cases of Silk and Tea robberies, and the large losses that we have to submit to in the plunder of Rice, Sugar, Sandalwood, &c., &c., and even at times, of Cotton and Woollen Goods are so well known, that the impossibility of landing produce without serious loss has almost become an established fact.

We attribute the prevalence of this extensive system of pilfering to the total absence of an effective Police Force on the river.

There appears to be no doubt that the Chinese Government is bound by Treaty to provide us with proper protection for our persons and properties within certain limits, both ashore and afloat, but there is little doubt that the Treaty is in one respect disregarded; and that our property afloat is at the mercy of thieves and robbers.

It has been laid down, we believe, by more than one of the Foreign Ministers at the Court of Peking, that jurisdiction over the River courses of this Empire belongs exclusively to the Emperor of China, and that the duties connected with the control of the ports and rivers where trade is carried on, which devolve upon the Government of China, cannot be fitly delegated to a Council of Foreigners.

While admitting the truth of the foregoing remarks, we apprehend that, in order to remove the grievances of which we complain, it is by no means necessary for the Chinese Government to delegate or waive its jurisdiction over inland rivers and waters,—and seeing that the Chinese Government have admitted their inability to protect property on shore, and have contributed funds for such purpose by the pecuniary support afforded to the Foreign Councils, we would suggest that the establishment of a River Police Force under the superintendence of the Municipal Council, and during the pleasure and at the expense of the Chinese Government, would materially aid in the suppression of the present system of peculation, and be as beneficial to the interests of Chinese subjects as of Foreigners.

Mr. Penfold, of the Municipal Police, has estimated that an efficient body of River Police could easily be maintained at the moderate cost of Tls. 4,000 (four thousand taels) per annum, and we can hardly imagine, therefore, that any objection will be raised by the Chinese Government to this scheme on the ground of expense.

Submitting for your consideration our unanimous views that the establishment of such a Police Force is the only effective means by which our Treaty rights, as regards the protections of our properties afloat at this port, can be secured to us, and believing it to be incumbent on the Chinese Government to provide such means, we would respectfully urge you to use your influence, and authority towards obtaining from them an acknowledgment of their obligations, and that protection which we consider ourselves entitled to at their hands.

We have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servants,

*(Signed by 55 firms.)*

H. B. M. Consul to the Chamber of Commerce.

British Consulate,

Shanghai, 26th June, 1867.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt on the 11th instant through the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the printed memorandum relative to the cargo robberies prevalent in the port.

The subject appeared so important that I deemed it desirable not to lose the opportunity of bringing it to the personal notice of Sir Rutherford Alcock during his recent visit. The Minister at once pointed out that the measures necessary for repressing the organised system of theft were within the scope intimated in his despatch No. 14 of 27th March last, already published.

As however no official information of what had been concluded at Peking had yet reached either the Taotai or the Commissioner of Customs, and as an analogous proposal made last year by Mr. Fitzroy had fallen through from the want of authority to charge the Tonnage Fund with the expenses, Sir Rutherford at once agreed, as will be seen from the enclosed despatch, to give instructions for the subject being opened at Peking with the concurrence of the Ministers of the other Treaty Powers.

A meeting of the Consuls addressed in the letter of 1st June was held on the 22nd instant, and the enclosed is a translation of the minute agreed to on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Winchester.

F. B. Johnson, Esq.,

*Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.*

Shanghai, 14th June, 1867.

Sir,—In reply to your despatch of the 12th instant, enclosing a memorandum forwarded to you from the Chamber of Commerce, touching cargo-robberies in the port, and the necessity for the organization of an efficient River Police, I have to inform you that, before leaving Peking, my colleagues and myself had by anticipation provided for this important object in communication with the Prince of Kung and the Tsung-li Yamên.

As you have been already informed in my despatch of the 27th March, referring to the establishment of Pilotage Regulations, the Foreign Representatives at Peking have agreed, in concert with the Yamên, upon certain general bases for the regulation of all matters connected with the conservancy of the Rivers and Ports opened to Foreign Trade, and their police is one of these. A memorandum was drawn up placing an official record the arrangements entered into with the formal acceptance of the Foreign Representatives, the Chinese government undertaking to provide, for all these objects, the necessary funds out of the proceeds of the Tonnage Dues at the several Ports.

I trust now, with very little delay, steps will be taken by the Chinese Authorities in connection with the Inspector of Customs and the Harbour Master's Office, to give effect to these arrangements, and in the meantime you infer rightly that it would be impossible for me to sanction any deviation from the principle so distinctly affirmed, that conservancy of the Rivers and Waters of the Treaty Ports and their Police, falls within the scope of the Harbour Master's Office without interference or control from any foreign authority.

It is of course probable that the local authorities will not feel justified in taking any steps until they hear definitely from the Tsung-li-Yamên on the subject, and receive proper instructions. But to prevent

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any unnecessary delay, I have written to Peking to request immediate steps may be taken to provide for the requirements of Shanghai in this matter of river Police.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
*H. B. M.'s Consul,*
*&c., &c., &c.*
Shanghai.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS TO THE TAOTAI.

Having considered the annexed petition addressed to the Consuls for Great Britain, Prussia, France, and the United States of America, dated 1st June current, requesting the establishment of a Police on the river with a view to suppress the frequent robberies committed on the merchandize of Foreign Houses, landed and shipped.

The undersigned Consuls unanimously resolved to request the Taotai to furnish with the least possible delay the funds required for the establishment of a Police corps from the proceeds of the Tonnage Dues levied at the Custom House.

This Police composed of Europeans of different nations as well as Chinese, and as much as possible of equal numbers, shall be placed exclusively under the control of His Excellency the Taotai. The undersigned Consuls reserve the right of discussing and settling with his Excellency the rules for guiding the proceedings of this Police Corps, as well as of referring to their respective Ministers at Peking.

Receive Your Excellency, our best wishes, &c.

## Law Reports.

### MIXED COURT.

June 21, 1867.

Before C. ALABASTER, Esq., *H. M. Vice-Consul*, and HSU HAEPUNG.

JARDINE MATHESON v. CHEN-CHE-QUAI.

Mr. Johnson attended and withdrew the criminal charge, with a view to prosecuting Chequai civilly for the amounts due by him to Jardine Matheson & Co.

J. HOGG v CHEU-HAE-YUK.

Mr. Hogg was too unwell to attend and the case was therefore adjourned sine die.

GUNDRY & CO., v LEU-FU-CHANG.

Gundry and Company applied for an order of Court to compel Leu-Fu-Chang to clear 400 tubs oil under contract entered into 12 months since. Defendant pleaded that contract had been voided by agreement. This was denied. The Court ordered defendant to produce proof of agreement or clear the goods within one week.

E. A. FABRIS v HUTAI HING.

This was a claim for a balance of account, and in the absence of evidence, the Court dismissed the claim.

BLUM BROS v YUNKEE.

Blum Bros. applied for an order to compel Yunkee to fulfil a contract. Defendant did not attend, the contract was handed in, and defendant was ordered to fulfil contract in 7 days.

J. G. S. COGHILL v. CHAN-TZE-YUEN.

This was an application to enforce judgment given some months back, defendant pleaded that he had paid the money to Mr. Gamble; the Court ordered him to pay the money, or in default to be detained in the Haefang's charge.

### REPORT OF THE "GRASMERE."

The bqe *Grasmere* reports that on June 20th she passed through the Japan Islands. 1 A.M. sighted Saudon Rock bearing N.W. ¾ mile; put the helm up, and only just cleared it. From noon sights our positions at the time of sighting the rock gave the bearing S.W. 25°. Sights at noon could be relied on and patent log return giving 88', which would lead us to suppose there must be a counter current to the Japan stream setting to the S.W. which would account for the loss of the ship *Joseph Fletcher* in 1859, on a passage from New Zealand to Shanghai, when steering for Sulphur Island, intending to sight it at daybreak. But at 11.40 she struck on the island of Voirubusima, and at the court of enquiry on board H.M.S. *Simpson* it was held that the cause of her loss was attributable to the inaccuracy of the charts, China pilot, and probably a current setting to the S.W. which would exactly account for what we ourselves have experienced. Too much caution cannot be used when steering through these islands.

On the 21st ultimo, she sailed through the Solomon Group, when several canoes came off, it having fallen calm, and invited the crew to land. As however, the inhabitants enjoy a reputation of cannibalism, the invitation was declined and armed watch kept during the night to guard against attack. The natives appeared to be powerful wellbuilt men, copper-coloured and wearing their hair plastered with lime to give it the reddish tinge which is noticed with the inhabitants of several Arabian ports. Their canoes are well-built and carry four men. The Solomon Islands, it will be remembered, are situated East of new Guinea between 160 and 160 W. and 4 and 11 S.

### THE HAKKA WAR.

*(China Mail.)*

Although most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the fact that a fierce struggle between the Hakkas and Puntis—the latter aided by the Imperial troops—has just terminated in favour of the latter, it is very possible that few have precise knowledge either of the localities in which these struggles have been taking place or of the course of events which led to the outbreak on the part of the Hakkas. We shall endeavour, therefore, to give our readers a sketch which will more likely enable them to understand the scattered notices which have from time to time appeared in the China journals, a right understanding of these circumstances being necessary to a complete appreciation of the Hakka element so predominant in this Colony.

The original influx of Hakka immigrants into the districts West of the Canton River, and South of the West River, is said to have taken place during the reign of the Emperor Tung Chung (A.D. 1723—1735), since which period by their industry and thrift they have become possessed of much of the land owned by the Punti clans, to whom the original immigrants became hired laborers. For very many years clan-fights have been common between the two races, but their mutual antipathy reached a climax in 1854, in which year the Hakka clans remained, for the most part, faithful to the Government, during the rebellion which was largely joined by the Puntis until suppressed by the Viceroy Yeh. At this time Hakka and Punti clans dwelt interpersed over all the S. W. districts, more especially those of Sun-Hing, Sun-Wui, Yun-Ping, Hoi-pin'g, Moi-ping and Hok-Shau. After the suppression of the Hung-t'sw rebellion, the ill-feeling between the two races took the shape of an internecine warfare, in which the authorities were powerless to interfere. Up to the year 1860, little was heard by Europeans of this obscure contest, although attention was from time to time drawn to its existence through the discovery of shipments of arms and even the despatch of armed steamers from Hongkong to assist one or other of the belligerent parties. The Hakkas, greatly outnumbered by their foes, were driven from their homes and villages, and formed wandering bands of from few hundreds to many thousands in number. During 1862, the contest in the Western districts was at its height, and Imperial authority was entirely suspended in several districts. Towards the end of that year several large bodies of the Hakkas were driven towards the east and fell upon the fortified town of Kwanghai, westward of Macao, which they stormed and occupied for a considerable length of time, until driven out by an Imperial force co-operating with the Punti clans. This was the first overt act of official interference in the contest.

The number of wandering Hakkas was at this time estimated at fully 200,000, but famine and pestilence rapidly thinned their numbers, whilst thousands were carried off by Punti incursions and sold to the crimps for "exportation." During 1863, the remnants of these wandering outcasts, who had become half bandit, half refugees, were collected at various points in the mountains of the western districts such as Na-fu-kun-kai, Ng-Hong, and Chek-shui. Here, amid the security of mountain fastnesses, they established little republics, in which they tilled the ground, built habitations, and defended themselves as they best could against the incursion of their Punti enemies who beleaguered every pass. Numberless officials of high and low degree were sent to seek a means of reconciling the conflicting parties; but whereas the Hakkas only demanded liberty to live, while the Puntis steadfastly refused "to be sheltered by the same heaven" with them, no result could be achieved. Up to the summer of 1866, matters remained in this posture, the principal points of assembly being Ng-Hang in the Sun Hing district, No-Ki in the Yan P'ing district, and Tsze Chung on the sea-coast beyond Kwanghai, the latter being in fact the term applied to two villages on the southern side of the Island of Ton-qua. Here the more lawless band had established themselves and maintained relations with the coast pirates, and with the last broken remnants of the Tai-p'ing rebels.

Such was the state of affairs on the arrival of the new Futai or Governor of Kwangtung, whose vigorous measures have just issued in such a successful result. Of the means taken by him to attain this end we shall give an account in our next issue.

The arrival of the new Futai of Kwang-tung in this part of the world put a totally new face upon the difficult question which had for many years troubled his predecessors. A man of no inconsiderable talent and resolution, inflexible and almost bloodthirsty when circumstances demanded it, he was not long in office before he took measures to bring matters to a settlement either by force or persuasion. In September last, a body of 6000 troops was accordingly despatched to the western districts under the superintendence of the Grain Intendant of Canton, for the purpose of compelling the Hakkas to give up their arms and to disperse, towards which end a sum of 200,000 Taels was set aside to be distributed in the proportion of Taels 3 to each adult, and Taels 1½ to children and youths, as a bonus to the involuntary emigrants. They were also offered passes and protection to enable them to reach Kwang-si, Hainan and other parts of the country where waste lands exist, on which it was hoped they would settle. Although much has been urged by the Hakkas and their advocates against the inhumanity of this forced removal, there is more to be said in justification of such a step. True, many of them had inherited the lands on which they were settled, and had even in some cases acquired them by purchase from the Punti claimants. To be required to give up the lands they had tilled, the cottages where their families had been reared and the scenes endeared to them by the familiarity of years, for a few pieces of silver, and a distasteful exile, was hardly likely to be received as a boon. But, on the other hand, their absolute separation from their Punti neighbours was a stringent necessity, not only to the government wearied of the everlasting feuds which so constantly demanded official interference, but also to themselves. The choice was really, not between peace and contentment and a barbarous exile, but between an unwilling departure and absolute extermination. At least, such it appeared to the Chinese Governor, whose whole and sole object was the pacification of the troubled districts. That another alternative has proved possible is owing in great part to the belief which the Hakkas have of late come to entertain, that the authorities were at length in earnest and that submission to their decrees was the lesser of two evils almost equally to be avoided.

In October last, the Hakkas at No-ki, to the number of some 7,000, accepted the conditions offered to them and dispersed. The remainder—their chief points of assemblage being Tieu-tow, Tsze-chung and Chik-kai, situated in the western, southern and eastern borders of the Island known to foreigners by the name of Ton-qua—remained in rebellion till within the last few weeks. Tieu-tow, as our readers are aware, was captured a short time since; and the insurgents at Tsze-chung, though not actually defeated, suffered so much that their leaders agreed to treat. Apropos of the operations at this latter place, the wood taken (as stated by our Canton correspondent in one of his chatty and amusing letters), to form palisades was intended for quite a different purpose. The land in this neighbourhood abounds in hill and valley, the latter being frequently overflowed during high tides and being covered in consequence with a tenacious mud which formed an obstacle to attacking parties which was not to be despised. Hence the wood was intended to form ways or bridges for the troops, and its successful appliance to the desired end had much to do with the eventual success which attended the Futai's arms.

The Hakkas, as we have said, beginning to discover that their opponents were really in earnest, offered to treat. That the Futai—aware as he must be that an almost bloodless victory is no victory at all in Chinese eyes—consented to do so, just as the fortune of war was beginning to place his enemies in his power, is a pleasing example of a generosity and breadth of spirit which seldom distinguishes Chinese military officials, too often indeed renowned rather for blood-thirstiness than true political sagacity. The terms offered and accepted are, strange to say, accepted by both Hakkas and Puntis as tokens of having overcome their rivals. The Futai has divided the neighbourhood into two portions, one of which is to be occupied exclusively by Hakkas, the other only by Puntis. In other words (for the result is the same), he has confiscated the whole territory which the rebel Hakkas had overrun, and has in his official generosity allotted a portion to each section, in which they are to dwell unmolested by the others so long as the Imperial taxes on the land are duly paid. With this arrangement each party expresses itself satisfied, and the Futai has thus ended a struggle which has for many years disturbed the South of China. Whether in future years, when each clan shall have increased and multiplied, another struggle will not take place for the mastery, may perhaps be deemed uncertain. But for some years to come at least the arrangement will probably hold good. The losses of the Hakkas during the last six years are estimated at something like 160,000 men. Of the Punti losses it is difficult to form an estimate but they have been large. The troops, however, have suffered but slightly, some 200 or 300 only having perished in action. On the other hand, the Imperialists have to deplore the loss of several military leaders of rank, who have fallen during the late contest.

### PRUSSIA AND FORMOSA.

*(China Mail.)*

The rumours which have for many months been flying about respecting the intentions of Prussia with regard to Formosa, seem to have produced an impression on the minds of its few foreign residents, that there really exists, on the part of the former power, an intention of annexing or colonizing some portion of that island. That such is the desire of Prussia, or at least of those who owe allegiance to her flag, may be true enough, and the free circulation of such rumours is useful in showing "which way the winds blows" in the matter of continental ideas regarding in China. That such ideas will however ever become facts is extremely unlikely, and this for reasons which, as we believe, the great mass of our readers entirely overlook. Any settlement on Formosa involving the slightest appeal to physical force, or even the moral support afforded by the presence of an armed ship in the neighbourhood, would bring Prussia into direct collision with England and France, to whom by Treaty the *whole* island is open for purposes of trade. To annex any portion of it would therefore be to take possession of territory which China has thrown open to us, and any such act would most certainly be opposed by Great Britain, France, and China united—a combination which even the newly fledged Kingdom would hardly be rash enough to attack. Like the merchants of the other Treaty Powers, the Prussians have undoubtedly a right to settle at and trade with any portion of the coast, but the same restrictions which inhibit us from appropriating any portion of the soil prevent the Prussians from doing so either. As it is more than probable that this view would be held by the other Treaty representatives—chiefly those of Great Britain, France and the United States—it is also "more than probable" that Prussia will not attempt to do anything which must result in her defeat and failure. With all this it is nevertheless so obvious that some strong force is required in the South of the island, to prevent a recurrence of the murderous attacks on shipwrecked mariners which have of late so often occurred, that the Chinese run some danger of finding a forcible annexation of some portion of the neighbourhood allowed, if not approved, by the powers whose present attitude may be termed one of the safeguards of the present dynasty. It is much to be hoped that the foreign Minister will see fit to put such pressure upon the native authorities as will result in their garrisoning, with a sufficiently strong force to overawe the aborigines, the neighbourhood in which the late crew of the *Rover* came to such an untimely end. Some such step is imperatively called for in view of the immense number of merchant small-craft which annually pass through the Formosan channel. If the Chinese refuse to take such a step, and Prussia be desirous of assuming the duty of keeping the coast free of the uncivilized tribes which inhabit the southern part of the island, we are not at all sure that it would be against the interests of other nations to permit her to occupy the position she covets. But this only if the Chinese fail to carry out the demand that must inevitably be made sooner or latter upon them.

We are not disposed to attach too much credit to the rumours that Prussia is desirous of founding a free settlement in this quarter of the globe. In our respect only could any motive be assigned for such a step—the hope of weakening English and French influence in China, and of having always on hand a squadron sufficiently large to form a powerful check upon that of any other European nation in these seas, in the event of a general war.

The *London and China Express* has the following:—

Until very lately great hopes had been entertained that the firm of Dent and Co. would be enabled to surmount their difficulties. It is with great regret that we have to announce that those hopes have proved unfounded, and that at a meeting of creditors convened on the 8th instant, it was deemed advisable to accept a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable only within two years and a half from the 30th of June next, in relation to which the annexed resolutions were adopted:—

"1. That the proposition made by Mr. Chumley, on behalf of Messrs. Dent & Co., of China—the payment of a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound within two and a-half years from the 30th of June next in discharge of the debts of the firm—be, and is hereby, accepted by the creditors here present conditionally upon the payment being secured by an assignment of the assets enumerated in the annexed schedule to trustees, on the understanding that if those assets realise more than the sums set against them as the estimated value thereof, so as to enable Messrs. Dent & Co. to pay a larger composition out of those assets than the 2s. 6d. before mentioned, the excess to be divided among the creditors rateably and conditionally upon the requisite number of creditors assenting to this arrangement; and on the further understanding that it be in the judgment of the trustees as to the time when and manner in which the assets shall be realised, and whether a partial division should not take place from time to time on account of the composition.

"2. That Messrs. Freshfields and Newman be requested, in communication with the chairman of the meeting and the members of the committee, to prepare a deed giving effect to these arrangements, subject to such modifications as they may consider essential to giving effect to the foregoing resolution.

"3. That Messrs. Alexander Turing, William Lennan, and Victor Kreasor be appointed the trustees, with power to add one to their number, and to appoint a substitute or substitutes. The number of trustees never to be less than three.

"4. That Messrs. Thomas Dent, Edward Pereira, and William Henry Barton be appointed a committee in London to correspond with the trustees in China.

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# Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA

### TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | 47,256.50 | .. | .. | 47,256.50 | 110.20 | 7.84 | 574.60 | 173.61 | 60.01 | 141.25 | 241.87 | 1308.50 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | 47,256.50 | .. | .. | 47,256.50 | 110.20 | 7.84 | 574.60 | 173.61 | 60.01 | 141.25 | 241.87 | 1308.50 |

### TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Oolong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | .. | .. | 165.77 | 165.77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | 165.77 | 165.77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## SILK.

| To Great Britain. | | To Marseilles. | | To America. | | To Hongkong & Coast Ports. | | Total China. | | Japan Transhipped. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| | 3004 | | 1000 | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 5084 | 366 | 3450 |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Hongkong. | | | Coast Ports. | | | Japan. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Piculs. |
| Total as last Report | | .. | .. | .. | 544.20 | .. | .. | 1176.30 | .. | .. | 1720.50 |
| Bangs | June 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | 32 |
| Fire Queen | „ 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Do. | | .. | .. | .. | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | .. | .. | .. | 663.20 | 60 | .. | 1208.30 | .. | .. | 1931.50 |

## OPIUM.

### OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 22ND, 1867.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. | | Patna. | | Benares. | | Persian. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. |
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 272 | 272.00 | 273 | 329.20 | 70 | 84.00 | .. | .. |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | 5 | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imported direct to the shore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 277 | 277.00 | 273 | 329.20 | 70 | 84.00 | .. | .. |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 44 | 44.00 | 129 | 154.80 | 50 | 67.20 | .. | .. |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. | | Kiukiang. | | Hankow. | | Chefoo. | | Tientsin. | | Newchwang. | | Ningpo. | | Taiwan. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. |
| Malwa | 60 | 60.00 | 26 | 26.00 | 12 | 12.00 | 47 | 47.00 | 31 | 31.00 | 54 | 54.00 | 102 | 102.00 | .. | .. | 341 | 341.00 |
| Patna | 1 | 1.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6.00 | 14 | 16.80 | .. | .. | 20 | 24.00 |
| Benares | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2.40 | 2 | 2.80 | 10 | 22.80 | .. | .. | 17 | 20.40 | .. | .. | 41 | 49.20 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 60 | 60.20 | 26 | 26.00 | 14 | 14.40 | 50 | 50.80 | 50 | 53.80 | 60 | 70.00 | 133 | 139.20 | .. | .. | 402 | 414.20 |

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SHANGHAI, JUNE 29, 1867.

## IMPORTS.

THE arrivals since last issue have been few, and no later intelligence has been received from England than then advised.—The *Wild Deer* from London come in on the 25th, (having left her Captain, sick, at Anger) and the *Coral Nymph* on the same day Coal laden.—Two arrivals also Coal laden.—The *Grasmere* from Sydney on the 25th, and the *Woodbine* from New Castle N. S. W. on the 26th.

SOFT GOODS.—The improvement noted on the 22nd has continued, a fair business has been done in many classes of Goods,

GREY SHIRTINGS.—A large business done during the week,—at advanced rates.—About 85 @ 90,000 ps. sold.—Prices range from 2.60 @ 2.70.—The Market is now steady owing to foreign purchases.

T.-CLOTHS.—Fair to finest goods in steady enquiry, and prices firmer; 7 lbs. are worth Tls. 2.20 a 2.50.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—In very small demand, and prices easier.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have been more asked for, and a good assortment of C. P. H. has been placed at 67 cents.

CAMLETS.—Show no change.

LONG ELLS.—Are quiet at last rates.

FIGURED ORLEANS.—Very dull, sales being reported at as low as 4.20.

METALS.—IRON.—A moderate business has been done in Nail Rod, and some 7 to 8 thousand bundles have found buyers at Tls. 2.50 to 2.55 per picul; the stock reported to be about 10,000 bundles. In Round and Bar nothing doing; the market bare of stock. LEAD.—Quiet market, quoted at Tls. 4.90 to 5.10.

COALS.—The arrivals noted above, together with supplies from Japan, have increased stock, and the demand is less active, especially for Australian and Japan cargoes, rates for which are easier.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff, from ships' side | Tls. | 15 nominal. |
| North Wales " | " | 14 " |
| English " | " | 13.50 " |
| Anthracite " | " | 13 " |
| Sydney " | " | 12 sales. |
| Japan " | " | 7.50 nominal. |
| Formosa " | " | 6 " |

SUGAR.—Buyers demand lower rates. Imports since the 4th inst. in Foreign bottoms from Canton and Coast ports. White, 47,124 piculs; Brown, 44,241 piculs.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Still in good demand.

### QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | |
| 7 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.30 | to 2.35 |
| 8½ to 8½ lbs. | " | 2.62 | " 2.70 |
| 9 to 9½ lbs. | " | 3.00 | " 3.70 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS | " | ..... | " ..... |
| 60 Reed | " | 2.30 | " 2.45 |
| 66 " | " | 2.75 | " 3.25 |
| 64 " | " | 2.60 | " 2.70 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. | " | 4.50 | " 4.60 |
| AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds. | " | 4.00 | " 4.25 |
| AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds. | " | 4.50 | " 4.60 |
| ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds. | " | 4.10 | " 4.35 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | |
| 6 to 7 lbs. | " | 1.75 | " 2.50 |
| 8 to 8.6 lbs. | " | 2.60 | " 2.80 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | ₱ doz. | 0.75 | " 0.85 |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ₱ pc. | 2.80 | " ..... |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 2.90 | " 3.00 |
| BROCADES— | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | " | 2.80 | " 2.90 |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 3.40 | " 3.70 |
| DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. | " | 5.75 | " 7.00 |
| CHINTZ— | | | |
| Assorted, 26 yds. | " | 1.80 | " 2.40 |
| Blue | " | 1.80 | " 1.95 |
| Brown | " | 2.25 | " 2.35 |
| TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. | " | 2.80 | " 3.10 |
| VELVETS— | | | |
| Black, 22 in. | ₱ yd. | 0.25 | " ..... |
| Blue, 22 in. | " | 0.25 | " ..... |
| VELVETEENS— | | | |
| Black, 18 in. | " | 0.10 | " 0.17½ |
| 36 in. | " | 0.25 | " 0.32 |
| CAMLETS, English— | | | |
| S, 56 yds. | ₱ p. | 14.25 | " 14.50 |
| S S | " | 13.50 | " 14.00 |
| S S S | " | 12.50 | " ..... |
| LONG ELLS— | | | |
| Scarlet, 24 yds. | " | 7.50 | " ..... |
| Assorted | " | 7.15 | " 7.20 |
| LASTINGS, 30 yds. | " | 13.00 | " 13.50 |
| CHAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. | " | 9.50 | " 10.00 |
| CHAPE LUSTRES | " | 5.00 | " 5.50 |
| ORLEANS— | | | |
| Figured, 30 yds. | " | 4.50 | " 5.00 |
| Plain, 30 yds. | " | 4.75 | " 5.00 |
| IRON— | | | |
| Flat and Round | ₱ pl. | 2.50 | " ..... |
| Nail Rod | " | 2.35 | " 2.50 |
| Hoop | " | 2.20 | " 2.40 |

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD | ₱ pl. | 4.90 | to 5.10 |
| TIN PLATES | ₱ box | 4.25 | " 4.40 |
| STEEL | ₱ tub | 3.70 | " 3.90 |
| FLINTS | ₱ pl. | 0.80 | " 0.90 |
| WINDOW GLASS | ₱ box | 2.75 | " 2.85 |
| PEPPER— | | | |
| Black | ₱ pl. | 5.00 | " 6.05 |
| White | " | 8.50 | " 9.00 |
| BETEL NUT— | | | |
| Cochin China | " | 3.10 | " 3.30 |
| Singapore | " | 2.40 | " 2.60 |
| RATTANS— | | | |
| Straits, common | " | 2.40 | " 3.00 |
| Banjermassing | " | 4.30 | " 4.70 |
| SAPAN WOOD— | | | |
| 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | " | 2.80 | " 3.00 |
| 6 a 7 " " | " | 2.10 | " 2.30 |
| SANDAL WOOD— | | | |
| South Sea Island | " | 3.30 | " 3.60 |
| Malabar | " | 13.50 | " 13.50 |
| MANGROVE BARK— | | | |
| Singapore and Penang | " | 0.65 | " 0.75 |
| Siam | " | 0.95 | " 1.00 |
| TIN— | | | |
| Straits | " | 17.00 | " 17.50 |
| Malacca | " | 18.00 | " 19.00 |
| RICE— | | | |
| Arracan and Rangoon | " | ..... | " ..... |
| Siam, Cargo | " | ..... | " ..... |
| good to finest white | " | ..... | " ..... |
| Saigon | " | ..... | " ..... |
| Bengal, com. to middling | " | 1.55 | " 2.10 |
| good to fine | " | 1.60 | " 1.90 |
| SUGAR— | | | |
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | " | 2.80 | " 3.00 |
| Formosa | " | 2.70 | " 3.20 |
| Brown, Italian | " | 3.60 | " 3.80 |
| Formosa & Amoy | " | 3.70 | " 3.90 |
| Swatow | " | 3.90 | " 4.20 |
| Canton | " | 6.00 | " 7.50 |
| Manila | " | 2.90 | " 3.50 |
| White, common to fair | " | 4.10 | " 4.50 |
| medium | " | 4.90 | " 5.30 |
| fine to finest | " | 6.10 | " 6.50 |
| COALS— | | | |
| English | ₱ ton | 13.50 | " ..... |
| American Anthracite | " | 13.00 | " ..... |
| Sydney | " | 13.00 | " ..... |
| Japan | " | 7.75 | " ..... |

## EXPORTS.

SILK.—The Settlements of Silk since the departure of the last Mail are estimated at fully 600 bales, at prices showing an advance of Tls. 10 a 15 per picul on the closing quotations of the previous fortnight.

Owing to the limited quantity of Chop Silks now on offer, the Chinamen are firm in their demands, and the quotations are for

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Taeltes*.—Chop No. 1, | Tls. 630 a 640 | = at Ex. 6s. 5d. | 35s. 0d. a 35s. 7d. | per lb. |
| " " 2, | Tls. 610 a 620 | = " " | 33s. 11d. a 34s. 6d. | " |
| " " 3, | Tls. 590 a 600 | = " " | 32s. 10d. a 33s. 5d. | " |
| *Karshing, Tuyeanm, Ting-How*, | Tls. 530 | = " " | 29s. 7d. | " |
| *Quar-ling*, | Tls. 510 | = " " | 28s. 5d. | " |
| *Kin-ling*, | Tls. 490 | = " " | 27s. 5d. | " |
| *Haining and Tsenfa*, No. 1, | Tls. 540 | = " " | 30s. 2d. | " |
| " 2, | Tls. 520 | = " " | 29s. 1d. | " |
| " 3, | Tls. 500 | = " " | 28s. 0d. | " |
| *Lochangs*, | Tls. 415 a 420 | = " " | 23s. 6d. a 23s. 8d. | " |
| *Sochings*, | Tls. 415 a 450 | = " " | 23s. 6d. a 25s. 3d. | " |

The stock of unsold Silk is estimated at 5,000 a 6,000 bales, chiefly composed of medium to common kinds, for which a slight reduction in prices would be submitted to by the natives. The latest advices from the producing districts report Chop No. 3 Taeltes to have been purchased at the dangerously high prices of Tls. 605 a 610 per picul which, at 6s. 5d. Exchange, gives a laying down cost of 33s. 8d. a 33s. 11d. per lb., and our advance in quotations is partly attributable to the fact of these very high rates being paid for fine size Silks, of which description there is comparatively a short supply.

TEA.—Since the departure of the mail large arrivals have come to hand from the River Ports, and our stock has been increased to nearly 50,000 packages. Buyers generally having filled their orders on the Hankow market, have shown little disposition to operate here, and very few sales have been made, in consequence. Ningchow and Hohow Teas have commanded a preference, the only settlements having been in these sorts. The prices paid were 28 to 32 Taels, equal to 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d., which are about equivalent to the rates of the previous week.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

No considerable change has taken place in business since the departure of the mail. Exchanges seemed a little stiffer, and bills with documents have been sold at 6s. 5½d. to 6s. 5d.; but to-day there is a slight tendency to weakness, and unless more silk business is done we cannot expect a further rise. Nothing has been done in Bank rates. India paper is requested at 311. Hongkong 28½ to ½. Dollars have declined to 74.40 owing to the absence of business.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On London* | Bank Rate, sight, | 6s. 1½d. | per Tael. |
| | Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, | 6s. 3½d. | |
| | Credits, " " | 6s. 4½d. | |
| | Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight, | 6s. 5d. | |
| *On Paris*— | Credits, 4 months' sight Bank, | frs. 8.10. | |
| | Documentary, 4 months' sight, | frs. 8.10. | |
| *On Calcutta*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | Rs. 310 a 311 | per 100 Taels. |
| *On Bombay*— | " " " | Rs. 300 a 311 | " " |
| *On Hongkong*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | 29¼ | per cent discount. |
| | Private, 15 days' sight, | " | " |

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.45.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—76.15

COPPER CASH.—1,360 per Tael.

HANKOW, JUNE 18, 1867.

## IMPORTS.

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | |
| 7 to 7½ lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.30 | to 2.35 |
| 8½ to 8½ " | " | 2.55 | " 2.65 |
| 9 to 10 " | " | 3.50 | " 3.50 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS— | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | " | 2.20 | " 2.35 |
| 64 to 66 " | " | 2.55 | " 2.75 |
| 68 to 72 " | " | 2.90 | " 3.20 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | |
| 6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide | " | 2.00 | " 2.05 |
| 7 to 7½ " 32 " | " | 2.20 | " 2.40 |
| 8 to 8½ " 36 " | " | 2.70 | " 3.00 |
| DRILLS— | | | |
| American, 40 yds. | " | 4.40 | " 4.60 |
| English, 40 yds. | " | 3.80 | " 4.10 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown | ₱ doz. | 0.80 | " 0.85 |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | |
| White | ₱ pc. | 2.80 | " 2.90 |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 2.90 | " 3.00 |
| BROCADES— | | | |
| White | " | 2.80 | " 3.00 |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 3.40 | " 4.00 |
| DAMASKS— | | | |
| White | " | 4.30 | " 4.70 |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 6.00 | " 7.40 |
| CHINTZ, Assorted | " | 2.00 | " 2.30 |
| VELVETS— | | | |
| 18 in. Black | ₱ pl. | 0.10 | " 0.17 |
| 22 in. Black | " | 0.26 | " 0.28 |
| ORLEANS CLOTH— | | | |
| Plain | ₱ pc. | 5.00 | " 5.50 |
| Figured | " | 5.30 | " 5.50 |
| WOOLLENS— | | | |
| Spanish Stripes | ₱ yd. | 0.65 | " 0.85 |
| Habit Cloth | " | 1.50 | " 2.10 |
| Medium Cloth | " | 1.10 | " 1.30 |
| Broad Cloth | " | 1.30 | " 1.50 |

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WOOLLENS—Continued. | | | |
| Camlets, English, S | ₱ pc. | 15.00 | to 15.70 |
| S S | " | 13.50 | " 14.50 |
| S S S | " | 12.50 | " 13.00 |
| B B B | " | 18.50 | " 19.50 |
| LASTINGS | " | 11.00 | " 13.75 |
| LONG ELLS— | | | |
| H H Scarlet | " | 7.50 | " 7.70 |
| Assorted | " | 7.30 | " 7.30 |
| G G " | " | 7.00 | " 7.20 |
| Scarlet | " | 7.20 | " 7.40 |
| METALS— | | | |
| Lead | ₱ pl. | 5.40 | " 5.60 |
| Tin | " | 19.60 | " 20.50 |
| RAW COTTON | " | 14.25 | " 19.60 |
| SUGAR— | | | |
| Brown, Canton | " | 4.20 | " 4.40 |
| Amoy, &c. | " | 3.70 | " 3.90 |
| Manilla | " | 3.80 | " 4.10 |
| White, No. 1 | " | 6.00 | " 6.80 |
| No. 2 | " | 5.80 | " 6.00 |
| JAPAN PRODUCE— | | | |
| Sonwood, Long | " | 3.50 | " 3.90 |
| Cut | " | 3.50 | " 8.00 |
| Isinglass | " | 36.00 | " 40.00 |
| Mushrooms | " | 34.00 | " 38.00 |
| Cuttle Fish | " | 9.00 | " 12.00 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE— | | | |
| Pepper, Black | " | 6.00 | " 6.75 |
| Rattans | " | 3.80 | " 4.80 |
| Sandalwood, old | " | 12.50 | " 13.25 |
| new | " | 3.50 | " 5.50 |
| Sapanwood | " | 2.20 | " 4.20 |
| OPIUM— | | | |
| Malwa new | ₱ ch. | 570 | " 580 |
| old | " | ... | " ... |
| Patna | " | 470 | " 480 |

## EXPORTS.

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OILS— | | | |
| Sow-yow, 63 catties | ₱ tub | 5.00 | to 5.40 |
| Hongkong-yow, 54 catties | " | 4.00 | " 4.70 |
| Pa-Tong-yow | ₱ pl. | 5.00 | " 5.70 |
| Chayow | " | 8.80 | " 9.00 |
| TALLOW | ₱ pc. | 7.40 | " 8.00 |
| FUNGUS | ₱ pl. | 25.00 | " 27.00 |
| WAX— | | | |
| White | " | 320.00 | " 330.00 |
| Yellow | " | 45.00 | " 55.00 |
| RHUBARD, best | ₱ pl. | 3.50 | " 4.50 |
| TOBACCO— | | | |
| Green | " | 34.00 | " 38.00 |
| Yellow | " | 24.00 | " 27.00 |
| Leaf | " | 7.00 | " 7.25 |
| HEMP— | | | |
| White | " | ..... | ..... |
| Green | " | 12.00 | " 13.00 |
| SAFFLOWER, Szechuen | " | 64.00 | " 75.00 |

TIENTSIN, JUNE 20, 1867.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS,— | | | |
| 7 lb. | per piece | Tls. | 2.20 |
| 8½ " | " | " | 2.55 |
| 8½ " | " | " | 2.60 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS,— | | | |
| reed 56 | per piece | Tls. | 2.25 |
| " 64 | " | " | 2.70 |
| " 66 | " | " | 2.80 |
| T-CLOTH, 24 yards,— | | | |
| 7 lb. | per piece | Tls. | 2.00 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS,— | | | |
| 40 yards | | Tls. | 4.10 |
| ENGLISH DRILLS,— | | | |
| 40 yards | | Tls. | 3.70 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VELVETS, 22 in. black | per yd. | 0.24 a 0.26 |
| & blue | " " | |
| CAMLETS, SS Scarlet | per piece | Tls. 15.00 |
| FIGURED ORLEANS, | " " | 4.50 a 4.80 |
| Plain | " " | 4.40 a 4.80 |
| LEAD, | per picul | Tls. 5.60 |
| TIN PLATES, | per box | " 5.80 |
| WINDOW GLASS, | per box | " 2.80 a 3.40 |
| OPIUM,— | | |
| Malwa, | per picul | Tls. 560.00 |
| Patna, | per chest | " 465.00 |
| Persian, | per picul | " 470.00 |

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SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST BOURNE-GROVE.

Gap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.


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# SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | FROM | SAILED | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 22 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Hongkong | June 17 | Sundries | Russell and Co |
| ... 22 | Cadiz | Br str | 481 | Edmond | Nagasaki | ... 19 | General | P. & O. Co |
| ... 22 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... 21 | Sundries | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 23 | Pluto | Chi str | 179 | Pike | | | | Chinese Government |
| ... 22 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1133 | Gray | Hankow | ... 19 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Tun-sin | Br str | 610 | Howlett | Hankow | ... 18 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 22 | Manila | H. M. S. | ..... | Ryan | | | | |
| ... 22 | Sunda | Br str | 1260 | Soames | Hongkong | ... 18 | General | P. & O. Co |
| ... 23 | Kiang-loong | Am str | 946 | West | Hankow | ... 21 | Sundries | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Wild Deer | Br sh | 1015 | Canswigh | London | Feb. 12 | General | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 23 | Anita | Aus bsq | 349 | Askins | Swatow | June 6 | Sugar | |
| ... 24 | News Boys | Br sch | 309 | Boswell | Nagasaki | ... 17 | General | Master |
| ... 24 | Madura | Br bsq | 314 | Mathews | Swatow | ... 14 | Sugar | Bourjau, Hubener and Co |
| ... 24 | Erl King | Br str | 1044 | Pinel | Hongkong | ... 20 | Sundries | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 25 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Kingpo | ... 24 | General | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 26 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow | ... 22 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 25 | Resolute | Br bsq | 632 | Holt | Foochau | ... 20 | Poles | Gilman and Co |
| ... 25 | Grasmere | Br bsq | 665 | Stockman | Sydney | May 11 | Coals | Fraser and Co |
| ... 25 | Kate Cleather | Br bsq | 372 | Johnson | Bangkok | ... 30 | Sundries | Captain |
| ... 25 | Coral Nymph | Br sh | 874 | Winchester | Sunderland | Feb. 14 | Coals | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 26 | Clan Alpine | Br str | 943 | Hutchison | Hongkong v. Tamsui | June 20 | General | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 26 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 25 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 26 | Minca | Br str | 306 | Sutherland | Tientsin v. Newchwang | ... 16 | do | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 26 | Woodbine | Br bsq | 215 | Day | Newcastle | April 28 | Coals | Fraser and Co |
| ... 26 | Maravi | Br bsq | 439 | Anderson | Swatow | June 16 | General | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 27 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... 26 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 27 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 710 | Callaghan | Foochau | ... 24 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 27 | Nanzing | Br str | 419 | Tulloh | Tientsin | ... 21 | Sundries | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 28 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 27 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 28 | Talwah | Am str | 945 | Andrews | Hankow | ... 23 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 29 | China | Prus str | 684 | Moller | Hongkong | ... 24 | do | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 28 | Chrysolite | Br sh | 471 | McPhersen | | ... 22 | Coals | Glover and Co |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION. | CARGO. | DISPATCHED BY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 22 | Enokawa | Am str | 69 | Dunn | Nagasaki | Ballast | Glover and Co |
| ... 22 | Ying-tze-fei | Br str | 318 | Drage | Chefoo & Tientsin | Opium, etc. | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 22 | Williamette | Chi str | 176 | McLeod | Nanking | Tea, etc. | Chinese Government |
| ... 22 | Whufoo Pau | Chi str | 209 | George | | | Chinese Government |
| ... 22 | Caller-Ou | Br sh | 674 | Jones | Foochau | Ballast | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 22 | Curangah | Br sh | 891 | Johnson | Foochau | do | W. R. Adamson and Co |
| ... 22 | Malden Queen | Br sh | 814 | Foster | Foochau | do | Gibbons and Co |
| ... 23 | Helen W. Almy | Am bsq | 314 | Freeman | Newchwang | do | Clyphant and Co |
| ... 23 | Kwangsoo | Br str | 443 | Gregory | Nagasaki | do | Master |
| ... 22 | Genkai | Br str | 600 | James | Newchwang | Opium | Glover and Co |
| ... 23 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon; Sons and Co |
| ... 23 | Mabecca | Br str | 1237 | Tomlin | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | P. & O. Co. |
| ... 23 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Szechuen | Am str | 854 | Bisbee | Tientsin v. Chefoo | Sundries & oR-exports | Russell and Co |
| ... 24 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 25 | Ganges | Br str | 742 | Bernard | Yokohama | do | P. & O. Co |
| ... 25 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 25 | Sooloo | Br bsq | 472 | Edom | Newchwang | Re-exports | Fraser and Co |
| ... 25 | Confucius | Chi str | 265 | Marseilla | Cruise | | Chinese Government |
| ... 25 | Manila | H. M. S. | ..... | Ryan | | | |
| ... 26 | Cadiz | Br str | 481 | Edmond | Nagasaki | Re-exports | P. & O. Co. |
| ... 26 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1133 | Gray | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 26 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 26 | Shanse | Am str | 661 | Friend | Chefoo, Tientsin, &c | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 26 | Pluto | Chi str | 179 | Pike | Cruise | | Chinese Government |
| ... 27 | Erl King | Br str | 1044 | Pinel | Hongkong | Tea, etc. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 27 | Tunsin | Br str | 610 | Howlett | Hankow & Ports | | Glover and Co |
| ... 27 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 27 | Maggie Leslie | Br bsq | 468 | Stephens | Foochau | Ballast | Fraser and Co |
| ... 27 | Rattler | H. M. S. | ..... | Swann | Cruise | | |
| ... 27 | Algerine | H.M.o.s. | ..... | Douvile | Hongkong | | |
| ... 27 | Kiang-loong | Am str | 946 | West | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 25 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 28 | Louise | Den bsq | 227 | Hansen | Newchwang | Re-exports | Bourjau, Hubener and Co |

# MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No.&SEC. | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S c | Agamemnon | Middleton | Br str | 1672 | May 17 | Hongkong | Butterfield & Swire | London | 2nd proximo |
| Tenkadoo | Anna | | Am str | 70 | Apr 12 | Chinkiang | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| Tenkadoo | Carthago | Mooney | Br str | 680 | May 9 | Nagasaki | Order | | |
| H W | Clan Alpine | Hutchison | Br str | 943 | June 26 | H'kong v. Tamsui | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Yokohama | Early |
| 4 s | Faust | | — str | 30 | | | | | Laid up |
| 7 p | Fee-loong | Williams | Chi str | | Mar 14 | | Chinese Government | | |
| 2 p | Fenella | Chingjay | Chi str | 160 | Jan 24 | Woosung | Lane, Crawford and Co | Foochau & Ningpo | To-day |
| S S N W | Fusi-Yama | Hardie | Br str | 1200 | June 25 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | 30th instant |
| 3 p | Fusi-Yama | Callaghan | Br str | 710 | June 27 | Foochau | Glover and Co | Foochau | Immediately |
| 4 s | Greta | Hodow | Prus str | 30 | Jan 13 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | | Laid up |
| 4 s | Heechew | | Am str | 30 | | | F. J. Falls | | |
| 6 p | Loulan | | Chi str | | July 12 | Ningpo | | | |
| O D | Manchu | Clark | Am str | 803 | June 21 | Put back | Russell and Co | Tientsin v. Chefoo | Early |
| O D | Maria | Newman | Br str | 160 | Apr 17 | Put back | Stevenson and Co | | |
| G L J | Minca | Sutherland | Br str | 306 | June 20 | T'tsin v.N'chwang | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Newchwang | 30th instant |
| T J | Nanzing | Tulloh | Br str | 419 | June 27 | Tientsin | Trautmann and Co | Chefoo & Tientsin | Early |
| 7 s | Phaeo | Hustin | Fr str | 711 | June 17 | Yokohama | Messageries Imperiales | Yokohama | 21h after F. Mail |
| 1 s | Shanyuan | | Br str | 30 | | | Trautmann and Co | | Laid up |
| P & O M | Sunda | Soames | Br str | 1260 | June 22 | Hongkong | P. & O. Co | H'kong with Mails | 2th proximo |
| H W | Tatung | Cook | Am str | 107 | Oct 13 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| D J | Ta-Yung | Spencer | Br str | 124 | Apr 4 | Woosung | Russell and Co | | |
| 7 p | Vulcan | Randall | Br str | 183 | June 20 | Foochau v. Ningpo | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Foochau | 30th instant. |
| 7 s | Warstah | Oliver | Br str | 256 | June 8 | Foochau | David Sassoon, Sons & Co | | |

23 STEAMERS

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## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No.&Sec. | Ship's Name | Commander | Flag & Rig | Ton-nage | Date of Arrival | Where from | Consignees or Agents | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 s | Amazone | Hay | Ham bqe | 320 | June 19 | Sydney | Fraser and Co | | |
| 1 c | Anna Dorothea | Flannery | Br sh | 719 | May 30 | Cardiff | A. R. Tilby and Co | Vancouver's Island | |
| 2 s | Anita | Askins | Am bqe | 340 | June 23 | Keelung | | | |
| 3 c | Anglo Saxon | Davidson | Br sh | 693 | Apr 13 | Sydney | Smith, Kennedy and Co | London | Early |
| 2 s | Arc en Ciel | Lapportien | Fr bqe | 240 | June 12 | Nagasaki | Overweg and Co | | |
| 1 p | Carmen | Argento | Spa bqe | 313 | June 10 | Iloilo | Trautmann and Co | | |
| 1 p | Como | Drevar | Br sh | 1070 | June 13 | Cardiff | Borneo Company Limited | | Ft or Ch |
| 6 c | Coral Nymph | Winchester | Br sh | 874 | June 25 | Sunderland | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | |
| 2 p | Coulnakyle | Morrison | Br sh | 627 | May 27 | London | Gibb, Livingston and Co | London | Early |
| 1 s | Duck | Ilson | Br sch | 140 | June 10 | Nagasaki | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Nagasaki | Immediately |
| 1 s | Elisa | Antorio | Spa bqe | 410 | June 20 | Manila | Phillips, Moore and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 2 p | Elmstone | Tomlinson | Br sh | 698 | May 21 | Deal | Borneo Company Limited | London | Immediately |
| 8 o | Gresmere | Stockman | Br bqe | 465 | June 25 | Sydney | Fraser and Co | | |
| 7 c | Helen Nicholson | Halliday | Br sh | 716 | June 20 | London | Shaw, Brothers and Co | London | Immediately |
| 2 c | Hoang Ho | Carrington | Br sh | 690 | May 27 | London | Butterfield & Swire | London | Early |
| 8 o | Isles of the South | Davidson | Br sh | 821 | Apr 22 | Fuchau | Shaw, Brothers and Co | London | Immediately |
| 1 c | Jubilee | Kerr | Br sh | 760 | June 8 | Fuchau | Borneo Company Limited | London | Immediately |
| 8 c | Kate Cleather | Johnson | Br bqe | 372 | June 25 | Bangkok | Captain | | |
| 3 c | Lauderdale | Moodie | Br sh | 851 | June 7 | London v. S'pore | Gilman and Co | | |
| 1 c | Lennox Castle | Brunton | Br sh | 693 | May 22 | Fuchau | W. R. Adamson and Co | London | Immediately |
| 1 s | Madura | Mathews | Br bqe | 314 | June 24 | Swatow | Bourjau, Hilbeuer and Co | | Discharging |
| 1 c | Maravi | Anderson | Br bqe | 439 | June 20 | Swatow | David Sassoon, Sons & Co | | |
| 7 s | Mary Whitridge | Cutler | Am sh | 537 | May 28 | New York | Russell and Co | London | Early |
| 2 c | Matador | Kinnie | Bre sh | 763 | June 17 | Sydney | Fraser and Co | | |
| 1 s | News Boys | Boswell | Br sch | 309 | June 24 | Nagasaki | Master | | |
| 2 s | Norfolk | Heriot | Br sch | 264 | May 18 | Hakodadi | Glover and Co | Nagasaki | Immediately |
| 1 s | Norham | Henderson | Br bqe | 333 | June 14 | Iloilo | Jardine, Matheson and Co | Newchwang | Cld. 28th inst |
| 3 c | Peter Denny | Adams | Br sh | 997 | May 23 | Fuchau | Jardine, Matheson & Co | London | Immediately |
| 1 p | Resolute | Holt | Br bqe | 632 | June 25 | Fuchau | Gilman and Co | | |
| 1 c | Sebastian Cabot | Steele | Br sh | 900 | June 19 | Sydney | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| 4 c | Silver Eagle | Case | Br sh | 902 | May 31 | Fuchau | Gilman and Co | London | Immediately |
| 8 c | Sovereign of India | Scott | Br sh | 778 | June 13 | Sydney | Russell and Co | London | Early |
| 7 c | Star of China | Hodge | Br sh | 792 | June 11 | London | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Early |
| 1 c | Treboigan | Lewis | Br sh | 1171 | June 18 | Fuchau | Fraser and Co | | |
| 1 s | Water Lily | Towers | Br bg | 218 | Mar 25 | Manila | Fraser and Co | | |
| H J | Wild Deer | Gunswigh | Br sh | 1016 | June 23 | London | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| 8 s | Woodbine | Day, | Br bqe | 216 | June 26 | Newcastle | Fraser and Co | Fuchau | Early |

37 Vessels

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bunker Hill | Hays | American steamer | 63 | Primrose and Co |
| | Fei Yuen | Kennedy, | British steamer | 60 | Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company |
| | Fokelin | Kofod, | British steamer | 70 | Captain Patridge |
| | Island Queen | Shaw | British steamer | 150 | F. R. Gamwell |
| | Saunpaou | Ryder, | British steamer | 81 | Mackenzie and Co |
| | Titan | Loberge | British steamer | 90 | Smith, Kennedy and Co |

## RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Ton-nage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Receiving Ships.** | | | | |
| 3 s | Ariel | Deslandes | British ship | 596 | P. F. Cama and Co |
| 4 s | Berwick Wells | Patridge | British ship | 695 | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| 4 s | Emily Jane | Steford | British ship | 490 | E. D. Sassoon and Co |
| 4 s | Water Witch | Lewes | British bark | 297 | Captain Lewes, on board |
| 3 s | Wellington | Bennett | British barque | 412 | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| | **Hulks.** | | | | |
| 7 p | Bethel | Rev. Kaufmann | American barque | 86 | Church Trustees |
| 6 c | Euxine | Sangster | British barque | 698 | J. Marshall and Co |
| 3 s | Frederick VII | Watson | British barque | 350 | Imperial Customs |
| O U L | Keen-ta | Holmes | American barque | 341 | Powder Magazine Chinese Government |
| O D | Kingsan | Brown | American ship | 670 | Captain Patridge |
| 1 s | Lady McNaughten | | American barque | 490 | |
| O U L | Ngapuhi | Gardner | British barque | 645 | Harbor Master |
| 6 p | Nimrod | Howard | British barque | 262 | H. I. M.'s Customs |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No.&Sec | Name. | No. of G. B. | Commander. | Flag & Rig. | Guns. | H. P. | Men. | Date of Arrival. | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 s | Acorn | ..... | Roe, Surgeon | H. M. S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Hospital Ship |
| Tonkadoo | Cockchafer | ..... | Kerr | H. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Feb 5 | |
| 6 p | Hardy | ..... | Morice | H. M. G. B. | 3 | 60 | 42 | Jan 29 | Ningpo |
| 4 p | Starling | ..... | Dent | H. M. G. B. | 3 | ..... | 40 | | |
| 2 c | Princeton | ..... | Hochet | H.I.M. Corvette | 12 | 400 | 200 | May 31 | Chefoo |
| 6 s | Hartford | ..... | Bilknap | U. S. Corvette | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 19 | Nagasaki |
| 4 s | Wachusett | ..... | Shufeldt | U. S. Corvette | 10 | ..... | 200 | Apr 24 | Fuchau |
| 8 s | Wyoming | ..... | Carpenter | U. S. Corvette | 6 | ..... | ..... | June 19 | Nagasaki |
| 2 s | Vineta | ..... | Kuhn | H. P.M.Corvette | 28 | 400 | 360 | May 27 | Chefoo |

### DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

*Section.*
1.—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2.— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3.— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4.— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5.— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

*Section.*
6.—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7.— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8.— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9.— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections ■ the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

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